THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVIII. NUMBER 32.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

CALCUTTA AUG

MONDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

WE HAVE before us the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the last administration report of the Rajshaye Division. The Lieutenant-Governor again lays stress on the necessity of district officers making tours. His Honor says: "As mentioned last year, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Commissioner could so arrange his tour as to visit more of the sub-divisions within his jurisdiction. The tours of the district officers generally, with the exception of that of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, were fairly satisfactory though the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree and the Collectors of Rajshahye and Pubna alone spent more than 90 days in the interior of their charge."

REGARDING the condition of the people of the Rajshaye Division the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:

"The good harvests, strong demand for labour, high wages and cheap food contributed to render the year one of general material prosperity. In the opinion of the Commissioner "the ryots in this Division probably live at a standard of comfort above the average of Bengal districts, and their prosperity is in striking contrast to the poverty-stricken condition of the same class in Behar. In fact there are such quantities of land seeking cultivation in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree, and there are so many facilities for trade in these and other parts of the Division, that unless an agriculturist is idle he can scarcely fail to make himself comfortable."

THE FOLLOWING table shows the average prices of the principal food-grains throughout the division:—

DISTRICTS.	COMMON RICE.				PULSES.			
	Quantity per rupee in 1880-81.		Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.		Quantity per rupee in 1880-81.		Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Dinagepore ...	24	14	19	11	13	1½	15	12
Rajshahye ...	24	3	19	3	22	8	16	0
Pubna ...	26	10½	17	9	25	0	23	1
Bogra ...	31	11	20	3	23	10	14	6
Rungpore ...	22	8	14	13	7	10	7	4
Julpigoree ...	18	4	14	0*	8	12	7	9
					Indian corn.			
Darjeeling ...	11	10	10	13	19	2	17	9

* Average of three years (*vide* report for 1879-80.)

The fall, which was universal, was due no doubt to the good harvests and the absence of demand for exports in other parts of the country. The rates of wages are high every-where, but apparently have not varied since last year. Unskilled labour, except in Rajshahye, where it is rather cheaper, commands from 4 to 6 annas a day.

REGARDING manufactures and mines the Resolution says that the manufacture of silk on a large scale is now carried on only in the Rajshahye district, where Messrs. Watson & Co. and Louis Payen & Co. have large filatures at Surdah and Kaljah respectively, with smaller establishments scattered throughout the district. The manufacture of indigo, which is also carried on mainly by Messrs. Watson & Co. in Rajshahye, is said to be declining. Many of the rich natives who formerly owned factories at Nattore and Pooteah have now closed them. A small quantity of the dye is made for local use in Rungpore. The cultivation of tea is progressing in Julpigoree, where the outturn was 817,765lbs. against 429,580lbs. in the previous year. The prices realized were latterly nearly as good as those given for Darjeeling tea. The yield of tea in the latter district rose from 5,126,460lbs. to 5,160,314lbs. but the market was slack throughout the year. Gunny-cloth and bags are manufactured throughout the Division, but mainly in Dinagepore and at Serajgunge. The outturn from the mills at the latter place is said again to have been about 4½ millions of bags. No change is mentioned in respect to the other manufactures—*satrinjees*, molasses, and *goor*, coarse hand-made cloth, metal-ware, matting, country paper and pottery.

WE ARE sorry to read that the jute trade of Serajgunge is said to be declining, and the reason assigned for this is that "the number of Europeans engaged in the trade has increased, and their tendency is to regulate their dealings rather by the home than by the Calcutta market, while the native dealers trade in the hope of profits in the Calcutta market. Then as the Serajgunge market assimilates itself to the Calcutta market, natives retire and fall back on their depots on the inland rivers, some of which are rising into importance." The demand for ganja throughout India is supplied from the north of the Rajshahye district. The total amount exported is estimated at about 7,938 maunds, the value being nearly eight lakhs of rupees. Tobacco is exported mainly from Rungpore and the Western Dooars of Julpigoree to Calcutta, where it is believed that great numbers of the so-called Burma cheroots are manufactured from it.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR makes the following remarks on the conduct of zemindars in the Rajshahye Division during the past year:

There have been cases of rioting in nearly every permanently settled district of the Division. In Dinagepore a riot, in which one man was killed, was caused by an attempt on the part of a thikadar to levy an illegal cess by means of lattials. In Rajshahye it was necessary to bind down Messrs. Watson & Co. and the Pooteah zemindars to keep the peace. The riots in Pubna have already been mentioned. In Rungpore the disputes between two zemindars led to a breach of the peace. With these exceptions the conduct of the zemindars, and especially of Maharani Soorut Sundaree of Pooteah and of Rajah Promotho Nath Roy of Dighapooteah, is mentioned with approbation.

TUESDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

WE HAVE read with much pleasure the last number of the *Oriental Miscellany*. The writer of a paper headed the *Thunder-bolt* thus notices the Shibpore College question:

That an invidious distinction *must* have been made between the Eurasian and the Native boys is a matter of *moral* certainty. Our review of the question of accomodation has made it clear that the authorities looked upon the Native boys as somewhat lower than human beings. And there is no escaping the conclusion that the men who *felt* thus, could not possibly accord *equal* treatment to them and their Eurasian fellow-students.

There is an extract article on "night work," which we commend to night-workers. The writer says:

Long hours of labour are detrimental to the health, even when the work is carried on by daylight. but ten times more hurtful and deadly is night-work. Professional men, literary men, artists and students, are very frequently the victims of nervous exhaustion, produced through the evil habit of turning night into day. For I maintain that good and health-giving sleep can only be obtained during the silent hours of the night. It may be averred, however, that the very best brain-work can also be performed at night. I doubt it, for the body of a healthy man is always more fresh in the morning, and his mind more light and cheerful, he is then in the best state to do good work without extra wear-and-tear of brain and nervous tissue. There is no disease so insidious, nor when fully developed so difficult to cure, as that species of nervous degeneration or exhaustion produced by night-works and long hours.

We entirely concur, and can add our own experience in support of the general proposition laid down by the writer.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of the wills of the late Misses Bruces, daughters of an indigo planter who died in Bengal many years ago, the Secretary of State for India has lately come in possessien of eight lakhs of rupees, which sum, according to the directions of the testators, is to be devoted to the founding in Calcutta of an Orphanage for East Indian children of both sexes.

WE HAVE received the following account of the trial of the Sub-Deputy Collector of Dinagepore named Issan Chunder Mozoomdar, charged with License tax work:

Stories of his malpractices in connection with the license tax business having reached the ears of Mr. Glazier he deputed a trustworthy officer, Babu Shama Churn Chowdhry, to enquire into the doings of the Sub-Deputy. This enquiry having in a satisfactory manner established the charges of extortion and oppression preferred against the Sub Deputy led to a criminal prosecution. He was let on bail of Rs. 10,000 and after the acceptance of the bail he absconded, about the time of the close of the trial. The last rupee of the bail money was realized from his securities and a reward of Rs. 1000 was offered to any person who will help in securing him. The man eluded the vigilance of his pursuers for two years. In the meantime one or two persons were arrested through mistaken identity. Last year a Police officer having worked upon the credulity and simplicity of his wife pumped out of her the secret of her husband's whereabouts and following up the clue thus obtained arrested him at Kurrachee. He was brought down to Dinagepore and first tried for the offence of not entering his appearance and wilfully forfeiting his recognizances and for this offence he was sentenced to six months imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500. He was next placed on his trial for the original offence of cheating and extortion and was for this offence sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

THE Russian Engineers estimate that they can build the railway from the Caspian Sea to Herat for three-and-half millions sterling, at the outside. The hundred and fifty miles from Askabad to Meshed may, it is supposed, be laid down at the Ruk-Sibi rate of about £6,600 per mile. The Meshed-Herat section, running through a less difficult country, could be constructed at a lower rate: but the distance is longer—two hundred miles. It is supposed that the Kizil Arvat-Askabad section will be commenced this autumn.

WE TAKE the following from the Lahore *Tribune*:

At about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 19th of April last, it was reported that some of the soldiers were creating a row in the Bazar Sergeant's camp at Rawalpindi. Upon this, three constables, Sultan, Firman Ali and Gharib, were sent to enquire what the matter was. On arriving at the spot, they found the accused and four other soldiers maltreating the Bazar Sergeant's servants and threatening his wife. Sultan attempted to quell the disturbance, but was himself severely beaten, his sword being at the same time taken away by one of the soldiers who retained it. The soldiers then went towards the Railway Hotel, the prisoner carrying Sultan's sword in his hand as alleged by the prosecution.

There were three charges against the prisoner, namely, (1) "attempting to commit murder and causing hurt in the attempt," (2) "attempting to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing hurt in the attempt," and (3) "voluntarily causing hurt."

All the three charges broke down because the evidence of the fact that the prisoner was the man who struck the blow was not satisfactory in the estimation of the jurors. It was not denied that Gharib, who has since recovered and who was examined as a witness for the prosecution, did receive the blow from one of the two soldiers whom he tried to take, but the question whether the blow proceeded from the prisoner or his comrade could not be definitely solved. The learned Judge on the bench, Mr. Justice Rattigan, pointed out to the jury the discripancies in the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution in his elaborate summing up, and he was compelled to be more particular in this point as the prisoner was undefended. The jury retired for a short time for consultation and returned a verdict of "not guilty" on all the counts. The evidence for the prosecution was not altogether weak, and many of those present in Court were impressed with a moral certainty of the guilt of the prisoner; but the Jurymen, though no great lawyers themselves, stood up for legal flaws, and held that the prisoner was innocent. So Justice was vindicated and a fellow countryman saved from incarceration in a criminal jail.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

IT HAS been resolved by the good people of Ootacamund to perpetuate the memory of the late Right Hon. W. P. Adam at that station by the erection of a public market with a memorial fountain. The Committee of management consists of General Payn, Sir J. Gordon, the Chief Justice of Madras, the Bishop of Madras, Dr. Furnell, and others.

IT IS said that the third class fare on the East Indian Railway will soon be reduced from 3 pies to 2½ pies per mile. In anticipation of the increased traffic consequent on this reduction, 64 engines and 200 carriages are being added to the rolling stock of the Company.

THE BOMBAY Government has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Vijia Luxme, the Surat widow, who was charged with killing her illegitimate child, to imprisonment for five years.

A TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORM burst over England on the night of the 5th July last. The rain was so heavy that in some districts, especially in Lancashire, towns were flooded, and great damage was done. Several persons were drowned, and others were killed by lightning. Railway traffic was greaty interrupted in the neighbourhood of Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, Burnley, and the surrounding villages presented a most deplorable appearance. Watercourses and rivers having been unable to carry off the immense volumes of storm water, bridges were swept away, streets and houses flooded, and mills damaged. In Haslingden district alone it is computed that £20,000 will not cover the injury done, and other

places have suffered almost to a like extent. Many mills will be closed for some time, with the result that the workpeople will be thrown out of employment. Unfortunately, the storm was accompanied by loss of life in many places, and much live stock and farm produce have been destroyed. Some of the fatalities were of a peculiarly painful nature.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION AFFECTING the question of the stoppage of bank notes has lately been given by the Court of Queen's Bench Division. The plaintiff, a Mr. Suffell, brought an action against the Bank of England. He is a money-changer at Brussels, and he had, in the course of his business, become the *bona fide* holder of some bank notes, the numbers of which had been fraudulently altered. The purpose of the alteration was to elude an order issued for the stoppage of the notes; but this fact does not seem to have been considered material by the Court. The real point at issue was whether a note thus slightly altered could be exchanged for money at the bank. The plaintiff had presented it, and the Bank had refused to pay. The decision of the Lord Chief Justice is adverse to the Bank, and it will probably be thought by most people that the balance of public convenience is on the same side.

ACCORDING to the last Census returns the population of the whole of the United Kingdom is now 35,246,562 being an increase of nearly three millions and a half on the total population of 1871, The population of England and Wales is 25,968,286, just three millions and a quarter more than ten years ago. There has been every where a great increase in the birth-rate, and a still greater decrease in the death-rate.

THURSDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT draws the attention of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee to the deplorable condition of the Borah Road, that is the road which runs from Serampore *via* Borah to Seakhala and meets the old Benares Road a little below Ellypore. A part of it is metalled and the rest wholly unmetalled. During the rains, however, the whole road metalled and unmetalled becomes simply impassable. When the road was first repaired and made fit for the passage of vehicles and men, the people of important villages like Seakhala and Ellipore in the neighbourhood ceased to use the Benares Road especially in their journeys to Serampore on business. The sufferings of men and draught animals, our correspondent says, are incredible. He urges that the Borah Road is now an indispensible outlet and inlet for traffic of all kinds to and from Serampore as well as Calcutta and therefore hopes that the Road Cess Committee will not neglect it.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT makes a similar complaint regarding the Bhastarra Road, that is to say, the feeder road now running from the Boinchee Railway Station to Bhastara. He asks why is the road cess levied from the people when they do not get anything like a *quid pro quo*. The pedestrians suffer much inconvenience. Cartmen are not unfrequently obliged to unload their carts in the middle of the journey to extricate their vehicles from ruts and holes.

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Secretariat a statement of the case of the late Post Master and Head Clerk of the Rampore Beauleah Post Office, the latter of whom had been convicted of criminal misappropriation of public money by the Sessions Judge of Beauleah and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, and the former dismissed for neglect and carelessness in the discharge of his duties. A report had been circulated since that an Examiner of Postal Accounts had discovered that there had been no actual misappropriation of money and that the apparent deficit in the accounts of the Beauleah Post Office was due to a clerical error. The statement under acknowledgment is intended to set the public aright as to the real facts of the case. We must ourselves acknowledge our error, as we were one of those who had been misled by parties who ought to have known better.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following incident relating to an act of humanity on the part of Mr. Beveridge, Civil and Sessions Judge of Patna, communicated by a correspondent. The object of his sympathy and tenderness was a Syce, who it was reported to him at night was dying from the effects of strong drink. He himself harnessed his horse and in the absence of the coachman drove his gharry with the sick man to the hospital. In the absence of the Doctor at a dead hour of the night, and the compounders being found incompetent to give advice he sought out a native Doctor at 2 A. M. and placed the man under his treatment.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Phulbari says :—

To-day is the 25th of July. The work of transplantation would have been more than half finished by this time, but alas! for want of rain one-fourth of it is not yet done. The cultivation is almost at a stand-still. The general cry is water, water and water! The people have been very much frightened, so much so that they speak of a coming scarcity, if not famine. The price of rice has slightly risen and it is feared that the rice will continue to become more and more dear, if there be not a heavy downpour soon.

THE FOLLOWING is from a correspondent at Benares :—

Major General Sir Herbert Macpherson K. C. B V. C. commanding the Allahabad Division came down to this place to inspect the local volunteers. He stayed here for a couple of days There was a volunteer ball in his honor. He next visited Ghazipore to inspect the volunteers there. His Highness the Maharajah of Benares started for Ayadhya on a pilgrimage on the 26th instant (July) and will it is reported stay there for about a week. Our Municipality here was seized with a monkey-catching mania last year. to gratify which they raised subscriptions and employed a man especially for that work on a salary of Rs 30 per month. The monkeys were too sharp for the Municipality and so the attempt having proved abortive it has been given up. Mr. Porter, our Magistrate and Collector thinks that the Municipality have no business to catch monkeys. The question now is whether the Municipality is not bound to return the subscriptions raised to defray the expenses of monkey-catching? The Prince of Wales Hospital and Dispensary is nearly completed and speculation is rife as to what dignitary will inaugurate the opening of the institution. Some say Lord Ripon will honor the ceremony by his presence, others, Sir George Couper. I do not know what foundation there is for the rumour of Lord Ripon's intended visit to Benares, except that at the interview he granted to the Maharajah of Benares on his up-journey to Simla last time he is said to have promised His Highness to visit Benares on his down-journey next winter, Sir George Couper, it is believed, retires next October. and it is probable Sir George will perform the work of inauguration before his retirement.

Last night (27th July) we had a heavy down-pour here the like of which had not been seen for some time. It was accompanied by a violent storm. I need scarcely say that the agricultural prospects are looking up. The rise of the Ganges indicates good rain-fall up the country. The prices of food grains had slightly declined and this rainfall will bring them lower still. The heavy rains of last night have brought down some old houses in the Bangalitollah and Mundunshaha quarters of the city but fortunately there has been no loss of life.

FRIDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the last dual number of the *Aryadarshana*, a respectable Bengali Magazine. The subjects are of varied interest; amongst others is one entitled "the Preservation of Health." Did the Editor read this paper before insertion? The details which would be quite allowable in a lecture on midwifery or on the procreation of the species to professional students should not certainly find room in a literary magazine intended for the general reader, and which is read by ladies.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Gossain Durgapore correspondent in the Nuddea District :—

The *ouse* or early paddy in this district has sprouted forth rather early this year. There is no probability of the crop being submerged by flood. The late rains have done much good. Some of the plants are fit for the sickle. The average outturn however will not exceed an average half or five maunds per biggha, and it is owing to the land not having rest now and then. Sugarcane has been largely cultivated this year and the sticks look very healthy. Indigo of native growth promises to yield an abundant crop.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to the notice of the Howrah Road Cess Committee that the road leading from Sulkea to Chunditollah and Jonye is almost in an impassable condition—it is for the whole length cut up with ruts.

SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT in the preface to his new work thus notices the Indian Press :

"From the necessity of the case, both as regards its ability and tone, is inferior to the press of the mother-country. Its criticism is some times unfair, and in its attacks there is not unfrequently an amount of personal rancour which seldom disfigures the writings of English journalists in this country. But it is never disloyal. Its attacks are directed against individual men or measures treating them as accidental blots upon our system, and not as the types or necessary results of British rule, and notwithstanding its faults and imperfections, it cannot be denied that the English press in India has been on the whole a valuable aid to the Government, subjecting its measures to criticism which is often just and well informed, and bringing to light abuses and irregularities which might otherwise escape notice. The *Friend of India* under Marshman and Townsend, the *Madras Athenæum* under John Bruce Norton, and other Anglo-Indian newspapers in more recent times have rendered valuable services to the State, as have some of the best of the native papers, such as the *Hindoo Patriot* and one or two others conducted by educated natives and published in the English language. As regards the vernacular papers the case is different. The native press is a thing of very modern growth, and in the case of several of the newspapers published in the vernacular languages liberty had so degenerated into licence, and the practice of seditious writing tending to bring the Government and its European Officers into contempt and to excite antagonism between the people and the governing race had increased to such an extent that three years ago it was found necessary to impose restrictions upon the vernacular press."

WE ARE glad to observe that Mr. M. G. Ranade, the Subordinate Judge of Poona is associated with Dr. Pollen in the working of the Deccan Ryot's Relief Act. A better selection could not have been made, but the inherent defects in the law cannot be cured by carefully selected agents.

THE INDU-PROKASH records the death of Pandit Yajneshwar Chimnaji of Surat. The deceased, says our contemporary, was one of the most learned Sanskrit scholars in the Western Presidency. He belonged to the generation of Pandits who are fast dying out. Pandit Yajneshwar was the head of the Sanskrit Department of the High School at Baroda. In all Gujarat he was held in deservedly high estimation for his learning and attainments in Sanskrit literature, philosophy and philology.

THE BEHAR HERALD says that in the Tikari case Mr. Evans has already received a lakh and thirty thousand rupees in the shape of fees.

IT IS stated that His Highness the Newab Nazim of Moorshedabad will come to Bombay *en route* to Mecca, and thence return to England.

SATURDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to a judgment of Mr. B. L. Gupta, Presidency Magistrate, sentencing a person named Ramlal Burmon to two months' simple imprisonment for demanding an illegal gratification from a pleader of the Police Court. This person we are told had attended the Police Court as a witness in a case, and the defendants in that case being poor Romani bearers having asked him to engage a pleader for them, had engaged the pleader in question for Rs. 5, and asked from him a commission, with a view to reduce the charge to the poor bearers. He was instantly hauled up before the Magistrate on a charge of demanding illegal gratification, and the man, quite ignorant of the nature of the charge, and unprepared for a defence, was summarily convicted by the Magistrate, and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment. It is observable that Ramlal is not a professional touter; he attended the Police Court for the first time to give evidence, and wanted to engage the pleader for the poor bearers, who were his neighbours. He had heard that the Pleaders were accustomed to give commissions on fees received, but knew nothing of the Legal Practitioners' Act. His object in demanding commission, we are told, was simply to reduce the charge to the bearers, and in seeking to do this service to the poor men he finds himself an inmate of a criminal jail. As this was the first case under the Legal Practitioners Act in Calcutta, we think the ends of justice would have been met by the levy of a fine. Babu Ramlal is a respectable person, and criminal imprisonment casts an indelible stigma upon him. Considering the merits of the case we think the Government may fairly be asked to remit the sentence of imprisonment.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Simla, August 1.—It is reported from Kandahar that Shamsuddin Khan and other Officials left Kandahar on the morning of the 27th ultimo. Sirdar Muhammad Hossein Khan then took charge of the city, and preserved order till a few hours later Sirdar Hashim Khan arrived with sixty or seventy sowars and took peaceable possession.

2.—Ayub Khan entered Kandahar on the 30th ultimo. His Infantry and guns are in the citadel, and the Cavalry are in the cantonment. Before his arrival nineteen Farsiwans and Hazaras were murdered in the streets by the Afghan populace. Shamsuddin Khan is reported to have been taken prisoner, but this requires confirmation.

4.—The report of Shamsuddin's capture is confirmed. He was made prisoner by the Kabuli soldiers when they saw themselves deserted by their Commander. It is not known whether Cazi Saaddin has escaped or not. The report of nineteen persons having been mutilated in Kandahar streets is denied. The city and country are now said to be quiet and tranquil. All is quiet about Peshin.

5.—Ayub has formed two regiments out of the Amir's troops who went over to him. A party of Horse is stationed at Takht-i-pul, 25 miles south of Kandahar to guard the road and examine the travellers. The road is unguarded between Takht-i-pul and Chaman.

Simla, August 6th,—Further accounts of action at Karez-i-Atta have been received at Chaman. It is said that at the beginning of the fight the right wing of Ayub's force was completely defeated, and driven off the ground and that some of his baggage was plundered. The defection of the Khanabad regiment decided the day. Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan has been made Governor of Kandahar. All is quiet there and about Chaman.

WE HAVE already noticed the proposed establishment of a first class Hospital for Europeans and Eurasians at Darjeeling. The Government will build the Hospital house, but will maintain it on the paying principle. A permanent Committee has been appointed. The Government appealed to the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association for subscriptions, and the leading Calcutta firms interested in tea have subscribed Rs. 3250, but a single native nobleman, the Maharaja of Burdwan, has alone subscribed Rs. 10,000.

MR. G. W. STRETTELL, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbuns, drew the attention of Government to the value of the fibre yielded by the stem of the wild plantain as a paper-making material. He pointed out that plantains in a wild state form a very large percentage of the sub-arborescent vegetation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Burmah, and other places. He suggested that a considerable revenue might be derived from establishing machinery for extracting the fibre in the neighbourhood of the

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

Government forests, and asked to be permitted to construct a machine in his own division, and to conduct series of experiments in this direction. The Conservator of Forests generally supported his Deputy. The Government after taking the opinion of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, says, as to the suitability of the wild plantain fibre for paper-making, there cannot be any reasonable doubt. The Bally Paper Mills Company have, it is reported, satisfied themselves that the fruit-plantain of Bengal yields fibre suited for this, and the wild plantain is practically the same plant. The Government would, however, leave the matter to private enterprise.

IT IS STATED that preparations are being made for an exhibition of Oriental Art at Glasgow during the coming winter, and also that during the same season an exhibition of both Oriental and Occidental Art will be held at Vienna.

BARON MAX KUBECK, who, last year, visited Lahore in company with Baron Poche, has been delivering a series of Lectures at Vienna on India. He cordially appreciates the British administration of India and is now engaged on a book on Indian Life and Government.

THERE WERE 207 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 30th July of which 9 were from cholera, 73 from fever, 24 from bowel complaints, 2 from wounds and accidents, 7 from asthma and pthisis, 8 from convulsions, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born, 45 died at the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Among non-Asiatic and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 29·4. The death-rate in Calcutta is rising from deaths from fever which as usual increase in this season.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. East India (Home) Accounts (Blue-Book). 2. Ditto, Finance and Revenue Account, 1879-80; and Estimate for 1880-81 (Blue-Book). 3 Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for June 1881 and three months from 1st April to 30th June 1881. 4. On the Manufacture of Iron and the Future of the Charcoal Iron Industry in India (Official Publication, N. W. P.) 5 The Law Review Nos. 1 to 4, January to April 1881, Vol. II. 6. On the Soul, its Nature and Development. By Peary Chand Mittra. 7. Readings from Indian History in Bengali, selected by Sreenath Chundra. 8. The London Statesman, for June 1881, No. 13. 9. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No. VI. June 1881. Pudda Muktabali or songs in praise of Krishenji, by Sreemutti Vishna Kumari Devi. 11. Oriental Miscellaney, for August, 1881 Vol. III No. 29. 12. Vaccination and Simple Treatment of Small-Pox in Bengali, by Hurry Churn Sen, Medical Officer in charge of Sherpur Dispensary. 13. The Sih-Nasr-i-Zahuri (forming part of Persian Text of the F. A. candidates of the Calcutta University) Literally translated into English by Moulvi Abdus Salam. 14. Illustrated Bengali Alphabets mounted on two boards, published by the Calcutta Art Studio. 15. Sohag, a Bengali poem, by Gossain Das Sircar, 4th edition. 16. Thoughts on India by a Brahmin, Benares.

WE TAKE from the *Calcutta Gazette* the following list of promotions in the Subordinate Executive Service:

The following promotions and confirmation are made in the subordinate Executive Service:—

Promoted to the First Grade. Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, *vice* Mr. C. W. Wilmot retired.

Confirmed in the Second Grade. Moulvi Dulleeluddin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, *vice* Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter.

Promoted temporarily to the Second Grade. Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Cuttack *vice* Moulvi Duleeluddin Ahmed

Confirmed in the Third Grade Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, *vice* Moulvi Dulleeluddin Ahmed.

Promoted temporarily to the Third Grade. Baboo Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Hugli, *vice* Babu Juggo Mohun Roy.

Confirmed in the Fourth Grade. Babu Tariny Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Moheshreka, Howra *vice* Babu Jadub Chunder Ghose.

Promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade: Bhoo Chunder Seekur Banerjee. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patuakholly, Backergunge, on leave *vice* Babu Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee.

Confirmed in the Fifth Grade. Babu Juggnbhundho Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly. *vice* Babu Tariny Churn Mitter.

Promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade. Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector or special duty under the Court of Wards in Moorshedabad, *vice* Babu Chunder Seekur Banerjee.

Babu Troyluckonath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munsheeguge, Dacca, *vice* Babu Hurry Chaitanna Ghose on deputation.

Babu Rajendranath Roy Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Sarun *vice* Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee on special duty.

Confirmed in the Sixth Grade. Babu Soorjo Coomar Sen Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad Hoogly vice Baboo Juggobundhoo Sen.

Promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade. Babu Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Hoogly *vice* Babu Troyluckhonath Sen

Babu Gossai Das Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, Poorneah, *vice* Babu Rajendranath Roy.

Babu Poorno Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, *vice* Babu Brojo Mohun Roy on deputation.

Confirmed in the Seventh Grade. Babu Hurrish Chunder Banerjee Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on special duty under the Public Works Department *vice* Baboo Soorjo Coomar Sen.

The following Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are appointed temporarily to the Seventh Grade.

Mr. J. T. Babonau, Rungpore.

Moulvie Shere Ali on special duty in the Sonthal Purgunnahs.

Babu Radhamadhub Bose Furreedpore.

Babu Rajendro Nath Ghose Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissoner of the Rajshahye and Coach Behar Division.

Babu Mahendra Chunder Mozoomdar on special duty in Mymensing.

Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee Furridpore.

Babu Annoda Persad Sen on special duty in the 24 Pergunnahs

Babu Radha Kanta Banerjee on special duty in Jessore

Moulvie Fuzlul Karim Monghyr

Babu Pran Kumar Dass, Mymensingh.

Babu Juggut Doorlub Bysack, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Babu Juggut Chunder Shome, Baraset, 24 Pergunnahs, *vice* Babu Hurrish Chunder Banerjee on special duty.

Babu Gobind Chunder Bysack, Brahmunbariah, Tipperah, *vice* Babu Mahendra Chunder Mozoomdar, on special duty.

Babu Sree Nath Gupta, Maldah, on leave, *vice* Babu Annoda Prosad Sen on special duty.

Babu Kali Sunker Sen on special duty in Noakholly, *vice* Babu Radha Kant Banerjee, on special duty.

Babu Poorno Chunder Mitter, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, *vice* Babu Kali Sunker Sen on special duty.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London August 3rd.—Mr. Bradlaugh, in pursuance of his announced intention, presented himself at the House of Commons to take his seat this afternoon. On reaching the Lobby, he was intercepted, and, after a severe struggle, was expelled. Mr. Labouchere then brought forward a motion that the expulsion was illegal, which motion, after a long debate, was negatived, the House expressing its approval of the action of the Speaker and officials. Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Bright and the Radical members abstained from voting. An immense and excited crowd assembled in Palace Yard and enthusiastically cheered Bradlaugh on his entering and leaving the House.

The House of Lords last night resumed the debate upon the Land Bill. The Duke of Argyll made a speech, in which he severely criticised it, but eventually the House read the Bill a second time without a division. McGrath, the perpetrator of the attempt to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall, is sentenced to penal servitude for life. McKevett, his accomplice, to fifteen years.

3rd.—The latest advices from Natal state that Sir Hercules Robinson had convened a meeting of the Native Chiefs at Pretoria for the purpose of explaining the intentions of the British Government in respect to the Transvaal. The Native Chiefs threaten to resist the Boers.

4th.—Mr. Bradlaugh will apply to-morrow for a summons against the Police Inspector who expelled him, on a charge of assault. The Mail Steamer "Mirzapore" left Aden for Bombay 10 P.M., Monday.

4th.—A Cabinet Council is summoned for to-day in order to reconsider the oath's question. Mr. Leonard Courtney, member for Liskeard, has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the place of Mr. Grant Duff. The *Times* publishes a paragraph, stating that Valentine Baker has been appointed to command the Turkish Army at Tripoli. A brilliant banquet was given last night at Richmond in honour of the new Governor of Madras. The gathering was entirely non-political in character.

5th.—This evening the House of Lords is debating on the Irish Land Bill in Committee. The Government has accepted an amendment virtually exempting estates managed upon the English system. Several amendments have been adopted against the Government and six clauses have been already passed. The House then adjourned. Lord Roseberry been appointed Under Secretary in the Home Department. The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that John Dunn has routed Semomla and his partisans in Zululand.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S, F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 10th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 11th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Physical study of the Moon.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 12th Inst, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Crookes' Researches on Ultragaseous or Radiant Matter.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C. on Saturday, the 13th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Manganese, Nickel and Cobalt.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1881.

AFFGHANSTHAN.

AFFGHANSTHAN is again on the eve of a revolution. The star of Ayub Khan is again in the ascendant. He has fought and won. His success is, however, not due so much to his own generalship or to the prowess of his men as to desertion in the camp of Amir Abdur-Rahaman. As usual in Affghansthan treachery has paved the way of the conqueror. The very men, whom, the Amir had sent to protect his territory, have turned against him and joined the enemy. The people of Kandahar seem to have received Ayub Khan with open arms. He has taken possession of it quietly. It remains to be seen whether he will immediately follow up his victory by marching on to Kabul or bide his time. One thing seems to be pretty clear. Abdur-Rahaman does not command popular sympathy. He is evidently looked upon as an intruder, and his rule has not tended to reconcile the people of Kabul to him. He was known to be a strong and able man, but he does not appear to have utilized his resources and opportunities. Backed by the British he was at first received without opposition, but the fire was smouldering beneath and it has now burst into flame. Of course Abdur-Rahaman will not give in without a struggle, but it is not difficult to predict that if he cannot command the sympathy and support of the people, he has not much chance. At the same time we doubt whether Ayub Khan, though he may succeed in ousting Abdur-Rahaman, will be able to hold his own. We fear Affghansthan is destined to be the scene of a civil war for some time to come.

The question is what is our Government to do in the present state of things in Affghansthan. Our Government is certainly responsible for seating Abdur-Rahaman on the throne of Kabul. Lord Lytton took him to be the only strong man capable of holding his own. In justice to Abdur-Rahaman we must say that he was not over-anxious to incur the risk of accepting the *guddi* of Kabul. He knew well that the rose had its thorns. But the temptations placed in his way were too strong for him to resist. In the first place he was to be inducted into a throne without firing a single shot or spending a single pice. In the second place he was offered about half a crore of rupees as compensation for the trouble and risk he was called upon to incur. In the third place whatever the risk he would not be a loser in any way. He had no claim to the throne of Kabul, and if he should lose it, he would lose what would not cost him anything. These considerations doubtless swayed him in accepting the throne of Kabul. The selection or election of Abdur-Rahaman was an act of Lord Lytton's Government. The present Government was not responsible for it. Lord Ripon accepted him as the nominee of his predecessor. His Lordship, however, did not commit himself further than give effect to the terms concluded by Lord Lytton. He installed Abdur-Rahaman on the *guddi*, gave him money and arms, and lent him the moral support of his Government. More than that he did not do. His Lordship did not enter into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. He of course stipulated a sort of moral understanding that Abdur-Rahaman should remain friendly to the British, but he did not make any engagement that should a civil war break out our Government would assist him. And in this Lord Ripon exercised sound judgment. If our Government should mix itself up with the internal broils of Affghansthan, it would never be able to wash its hands clean. It would find itself perpetually in hot water. And what would be the gain to us? We would have to send men, to spend money, and to risk our reputation in order to maintain a puppet on the throne of Kabul. If this were to be the upshot of our interference with the affairs of Kabul, much better that we should take possession of it directly and establish our Government there. But we do not advocate that policy. We mention it as the better alternative of the two. As matters now stand masterly inactivity is the best policy we can pursue. We should wait and watch. But it may be asked how is British influence to be maintained in Affghansthan? We have spent twenty millions of money in order to assert our influence, but we are now in a worse position than what we were in before. We had then a strong Government to deal with. Shere Ali, whatever his faults, was a strong man, and was quite able to

hold his own. If he had not been goaded to desperation by our Government, he would not have quarrelled with us. Lord Mayo had converted him into a staunch British ally, but our Government failed to maintain the cordiality, which was entered into at Umballa. Even after breaking off with Shere Ali, and going to war with him our Government might have greatly strengthened its position, if it had maintained Yakub Khan on the throne. There could be no doubt that Yakub Khan was a strong man. At one time he was thought to be stronger in the affection of the people of Affghansthan than Shere Ali himself. He was bold, dashing, and intelligent, and possibly if he had an opportunity he would have usurped the throne of Kabul. But his vaulting ambition overleapt itself, and he was kept a prisoner by his father. When Shere Ali abdicated his throne, he placed Yakub Khan upon it, knowing full well that if any body was fit to keep it, it was he. And Yakub Khan played his cards well. He at once saw that it was hopeless for him to fight our Government, and so he made peace. The death of Shere Ali helped him in coming to terms with our Government. But it was the doggedness of our Government which placed him in a false position. Our Government insisted upon the location of a British Resident at Kabul; Yakub Khan had warned our Government against the rash step; he had we believe pretty broadly hinted that the people of Kabul were jealous of the *Feringhi*, and that no one knew what a day might bring forth. But our Government was obdurate, and forced a British Resident upon Kabul. We all know how disastrously did this rashness end. It was surmised that Yakub Khan was at the bottom of the dark treachery, which sacrificed the life of Cavagnari. We have not seen the papers, which are said to contain proofs of the complicity of Yakub Khan. The only papers which have been published on the subject are those which refer to secret correspondence with Russia. And those papers do not at all convict Yakub Khan of treachery. We must say that if our Government had given Yakub Khan the benefit of the doubt, we would not have had occasion to tear up the Gundamack treaty, and our position in Affghansthan to-day would have been much better. We might have avenged the murder of Cavagnari without deposing Yakub Khan. But what is past cannot be recalled. We cannot now retrace our steps. We must now allow things to take their own course. We were not a little surprised when we received Reuter's first telegram that the Government of India proposed to assist Abdur-Rahaman, but that telegram has since been corrected, and we are glad to learn that our Government has no intention of meddling with the affairs of Affghansthan. This is as it should be. The only question worth consideration is whether Russia will observe the same policy of neutrality. As far as we can judge, we believe Russia is not at present disposed to put its finger into the Affghan pie. The relations between the present Government of the Queen and the new Czar seem to be of a cordial nature, and we do not think that His Imperial Majesty will hastily disturb them. Ayub Khan we believe does not stand high in the estimation of Russia, and that is, one ground of satisfaction. But it is said that General Thernayeff will succeed General Kuffman as Governor General of Russia Turkistan, and this is not assuring news.

THE TRAINING OF NATIVE PRINCES.

"TRAIN up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is a saying, the truth of which has been acknowledged in all ages and countries. Are the young Native Princes of India trained in the way they should go—is a question which we propose to answer in this article. The Native States of India still cover nearly a third of the total area of the country and contain a population of some fifty millions. The importance of training the future rulers of this vast mass of human beings cannot be exaggerated, more especially when it is borne in mind that in the East where representative institutions do not exist, almost everything depends on the men in power and not on the system in force. It is the duty of the Paramount Power to see how the Native States are governed. From the people of these States has been taken away the power of redressing their own wrongs—a power which they could formerly exercise; and in return the Paramount Power is bound to protect them from the oppressions of their rulers. This obligation the British Government cannot better fulfil than by making the future rulers of the Native States of India fit for the high and responsible position which they would one day be called upon to fill.

But how are the young Native Princes of the present day trained? There are two systems of bringing them up. As regards States which are under their own chiefs, the British Government has not a direct hand in the training of their future rulers. The Paramount Power may, indeed, bring some gentle pressure through its representatives to bear upon the ruling chiefs to induce them—to send their young hopefuls for education to a public institution like the Mayo College at Ajmere, the Raj Kumar College at Rajkote, or the Presidency College at Indore. The Native Chief, speaking generally, would prefer to bring up his son and heir without Government interference. But in some cases political considerations urge him to comply with the wishes of the British Government conveyed through the Political officer accredited to his Court, and to send his young hopeful for education to Ajmere, Rajkote or Indore as the case may be. But such cases are exceptions, which prove the rule. Only exceptionally sensible men like Holkar and Travancore appreciate the inestimable blessings of a thorough education. Where the future ruler of a Native State is brought up without Government interference of any sort, he is carefully trained in the way of his ancestors, and when he is old he never departs from them. He no doubt learns to read and write his own language, and if he be a Hindu, he probably acquires a smattering of Sanskrit and Hindustani or Persian. But the greater portion of his time is spent in the female apartments of his house. The guardian of the young prince takes particular care to keep him under his own influence that he may grow up to respect the things which his ancestors have always respected. The Native Chief, when allowed to act without interference, keeps his son and heir aloof from English education, which he thinks is useful only to those who have to earn their bread in the service of Government. The boy who is brought up in this way acquires neither book knowledge nor worldly experience; and it is no wonder that he is taught to consider himself as the greatest man in the world. In the case, however, of States which, for any reason, are administered by the British Government, the future rulers are trained under an entirely different system. They are either sent to a Rajkumar College or trained at home; but the object of the training in both cases is the same. What this object is and how it is achieved has been very well described by the *Statesman*. Our contemporary says:—"There is another system more in vogue, that professes to make the ward what is called an English gentleman. The first step towards achieving this object is to give the ward for his tutor an English gentleman-maker. This tutor's business is not, primarily, to teach any language or science, or to direct the pupil's studies, but simply to make him a gentleman. Sometimes it is so well known that the gentleman-maker is unable to teach, not having himself been educated, that another master is engaged, on a lower salary and in an inferior rank, to perform the duties which generally fall to a tutor. The superior being teaches only the accomplishments of a gentleman, which generally appear to consist in playing lawn-tennis, riding, and dancing. The ward is thus brought up to be useful as a member of Anglo-Indian Society, and capable of sharing the sports of Europeans in this country. Acquiring as a business what others take to as occasional relaxation, he sometimes acquires quite exceptional excellence in European sports, so as almost to be qualified for the post of a racquet-maker or a groom. Such success is certainly rare, and where achieved it is pointed out with triumph as a convincing proof of the superiority of the new system. A waltzing ward is exhibited with as much pride as a dancing-bear in a remote village, and if a young raja wins a prize at lawn-tennis, as much astonishment is expressed as if it had been supposed before that Hindu lads had neither arms nor legs." We subscribe to every word in the passage just quoted.

It is thus clear that the sole object of the new system of training Native princes, which has come into vogue since the last few years, it appears, is to make them fit to shine in European society. We have now had ample opportunities afforded to us for judging of the merits of what the *Statesman* aptly calls "the lawn-tennis and dancing system." It has been tried in the case of Alwar, Bhawalpur, Mysore, Dholepur, Jowra, Kuch Behar, and some states in Kattywar. What have been the results in these cases, can they be regarded as satisfactory and encouraging? To this question the answer must be an emphatic negative? The young Chief of Alwar was installed nearly four years ago. What has he done during this period? He has doubtless travelled a great deal and seen almost every part of India. His travels must have been a source of great pleasure to him; but he has up to this time done literally nothing for his people. Though nearly four years have elapsed since his installation he has not yet acquired a taste for serious work and been vested with full powers to manage his affairs in the best way he thinks fit. The Government still maintains the Political Agency, which was established at Alwar under exceptional circumstances, simply because the young chief has not yet shown his fitness to be entrusted fully with the administration of the Raj. Take again, the young Nawab of Bhawalpur, whose installation was celebrated with great eclat about a couple of years ago. "He appears," as the *Civil and Military Gazette* truly says, "to have reverted to the manners and customs of his ancestors, and displays occasionally little playful peculiarities of a chief of the old style." The events that have recently occurred at Bhawalpur do not encourage the belief that the young Newab, in spite of the great proficiency he has acquired in English sports, will prove a good and just ruler to his people. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable the public to judge how the young Maharaja of Mysore will acquit himself in the responsible position in which he has been placed. The *Civil and Military Gazette* pertinently asks—"Is the end and object of our system of noble-training attained when we taught the Hindu or Mahomedan youth to abjure jewelry and wear gloves, to dance instead of being danced to, to play billiards and lawn-tennis, and to talk free colloquial English with a little slang? Is Kuch Behar better fitted to rule his State, is he more likely to be a strength and assistance in time of need because he cannot abide the Kuch Behar climate and society, and is only happy among Mussoorie gaieties and in English social intercourse? Was a late well-known Maharaja about Calcutta any more useful to the Indian Government, or the Indian people, because he regarded his countrymen as 'damned niggers,' and found his *acme* of enjoyment in a select circle of Englishmen at a little dinner at the Great Eastern Hotel, or in dropping into luncheon at Government House? In short, is there any thing gained in so educating a Native youth that he is turned into merely a dark Englishman, fashionable but ill-educated, with a strong taste for manly sports and social amusement, and an equally strong distaste for any serious duties and employments? On the other hand, is there not much lost? Is a chief or noble, who has been inclined with a contempt for his countrymen, who has acquired a distaste for their ways and their society, who has almost forgotten their customs, and is utterly out of *rapport* with their feelings, the sort of feudatory who could rally his people to our assistance, as the Chief of Patiala did in 1857 in case of need? When let loose from our training, released from the first class tutor and started on his own account, we see, by experience, that one or two things must happen to him. Either he will cast the whole of his education like slough as our ward of Bhawalpore, and return with double zest to the

real old life of the Native Chief, or else he will regard his State as a necessary nuisance which provides his funds, and, like Kuch Behar or Mysore, will pass his time in the haunts of the gay and fair, careless of mankind. Either he will while away the flying hours with dance and song, ... or else, among the aesthetes of some mountain retreat he will murmur soft nothings, and become quite too coo. We want neither of these, we require chiefs of the stamp of Patiala and Kupurthala of 1857, of the late Jeypore, of the Holkar and Nabha of the present day. If we do not know how to train such, let us ask how these were trained and let us assimilate our system somewhat more to that which produced them." These weighty words will find an echo in the heart of every sincere well-wisher of the Native State. The plan of making young Native Princes fashionable English gentlemen must be abandoned at once, if the British Government really desires to promote the welfare of the people of feudatory India. The ruler of a Native State has little occasion for the fashionable ways, games and accomplishments of an English gentleman; but he stands in great need of real education. To be able to play lawn-tennis, badminton and polo, and to dance with English ladies is certainly not education, in the proper sense of the term. The object of the training of a future ruler of men should be to make him fit for the responsible and difficult duties, which will one day devolve upon him. This object is entirely ignored or overlooked under "the lawn-tennis and dancing system." The young men brought up under this system acquire a strong distaste for any serious employment; what is relaxation or recreation to English gentlemen is to them the whole work of life and the sole end of existence. As all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, so all play and no work makes him a useless member of society, utterly unfit for the serious duties and employments of his life.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

XI.

WE HAVE come now to the ninth and concluding part of Mr. Whitley Stokes' Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. This part treats of what are called "Supplementary Provisions." It deals, firstly, with the public prosecutor, bail, commissions for the examination of witnesses and special rules of evidence; and, secondly, it contains certain provisions relating to bonds to keep the peace, for good behaviour, for appearance, &c., the disposal of property regarding which an offence has been committed, the transfer of criminal code, irregular proceedings, and, lastly, certain miscellaneous matters. Chapter XXXIX treats of the public prosecutor. It empowers the Supreme or the Local Government to appoint public prosecutors in any case or for any class of cases in any local area; and it provides that, in the absence of the public prosecutor the District Magistrate may in any case committed for trial to the Court of Session, "appoint any other person not being an officer of police *below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent* to be Public Prosecutor for purposes of such case." The Law Member explains that "the entire exclusion of the Police from such a function was, in the opinion of many authorities, inexpedient. With the limitation above described, there would be no fear of intimidation of witnesses or undue influence." We regret we cannot agree with the Law Member on this point. Public interests demand that no Police-officer, how high soever his rank may be, should be appointed as public prosecutor in any case. In Europe there may be no harm in appointing a Police-officer as public prosecutor. But the state of things in this country differs widely from what exists in the West. Here the great mass of the people are utterly helpless and at the mercy of persons dressed with brief little authority. The very name of a Police-officer is enough to make an ignorant rustic tremble with fear. That the Indian Police is not particularly scrupulous in the matter of extorting confessions from the accused and getting up witnesses, is a notorious fact. Mr. Whitely Stokes has no personal knowledge of the actual state of things existing in the interior of the country. If he had possessed this knowledge, he would never have ventured to assert that in the case of the appointment of an Assistant or District Superintendent of Police to discharge the functions of the public prosecutor, there would be no fear of intimidation of witnesses or undue influence.

The chapter relating to bail does not contain any important changes. The powers given to Police-officers by this chapter have been expressly confined to officers in charge of Police-stations. The provisions of the present law as to commissions for the examination of witnesses have been amended in four respects. These amendments are contained in sections 513, 515, 516 and 518 of the Bill. Section 513 lays down that where the witness resides in the dominions of any Prince or Native in alliance with Her Majesty, in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government, the commission may be issued to such an officer. Section 515 requires that the interrogatories should be thought relevant by the Magistrate or Court directing the commission. Both these amendments are unobjectionable. Section 516 defines the power of Mufussil Subordinate Magistrates to apply for issue of commission under the present law. Where a Subordinate Magistrate wishes for a commission, he has to apply to the Sessions Judge; but section 516 of the Bill prescribes that such applications be made to the District Magistrate. This change, Mr. Whitley Stokes says, would relieve the Court of Session of a duty which could be more conveniently performed by the District Magistrate. We think the law ought to provide that when a Subordinate Magistrate wished for commission in a case to be committed for trial to the Court of Session he should apply to the Sessions Judge, but where the case is to be tried by the Subordinate Magistrate himself, the application should be made to the District Magistrate. We offer this suggestion for the consideration of the Law Member. Section 518 runs as follows:—"In every case in which a commission is directed under section 513 or section 516, the inquiry, trial or other proceeding may be stayed for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission." This is a new provision, which has been borrowed from the New York Criminal Procedure Code. It is really strange that the existing law does not contain a provision of this kind.

Chapter XLIV which relates to the disposal of property regarding which an offence has been committed contains some new provisions. In accordance with a recent rule of the Bombay High Court published at page 828 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 13th September, 1877, section 528 of the Bill declares that when a High Court or a Court of Session makes an order for the disposal of property regarding which an offence has been committed and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the committing Magistrate. Orders under this section made in appealable cases will not be carried out until the time allowed for appealing has expired, or, when an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal has been dismissed. Section 530 of the Bill has been borrowed from 30 and 31, vic., cap. 35, section 10, and it runs as follows:—"When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to, theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing or having reason to believe that the same was stolen, and that any money has under this Code been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him." The Law Member thinks that this provision is likely to be useful in India, and we agree with him. Section 532 is also entirely new. It provides, in case of a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, sections 292, 293, 501 or 502, for the destruction of all the copies of the obscene books and defamatory matter in respect of which the conviction was had. It also provides for the destruction of adulterated or noxious food, drink or drugs in respect of which a conviction was had under sections 272, 273, and 275 of the Penal Code. This is in accordance with what Mr. Livingston has written on the subject. Section 537 provides that applications to the High Court for the transfer of cases shall be made by motion supported by affidavit or affirmation. The last chapter of the Bill relates to some miscellaneous matters. Section 552 gives power to the Local Government to fix places of imprisonment or custody. Under Section 558, money payable by virtue of any order made under the Code will be recoverable as if they were fines. The power to compel restoration of abducted females which now exists only in the Presidency towns has been extended to District Magistrates in the mofussil. Section 564 empowers the High Court, with the previous sanction of Government, to make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate courts. Schedules II. and V. which correspond respectively with Schedules IV. and II. of the present Code have been altered so as to adapt them, not only to the Mofussil Courts, but to those of the Presidency Magistrates. In Schedule II. the following important changes have been made: the offence of voluntarily causing hurt has been made one for which the police may not arrest without warrant; the offence of adultery which is now triable only by the Court of Session has been made triable also by a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate of the first class. In conclusion, Mr. Whitley Stokes assures us that excluding the special provisions of the Acts relating to Coroners, European British vagrants and criminal tribes respectively, his Bill is a complete body of criminal procedure, and that no pains have been spared to render its provisions plain and practical. We wish one could accept this assurance in an unquestioning spirit. But bitter experience has taught us not to attach too much weight to the assurances of our law-makers. When Sir James Stephen framed his Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 and Sir Arthur Hobhouse his Civil Procedure Code of 1877, both gave us assurances to the effect that their Codes were a complete body of criminal and civil procedure respectively. In the course of three short years, however, it was found necessary to amend both the Codes.

We have now drawn the reader's attention to the most important substantive amendments which Mr. Whitley Stokes' Bill proposes to make, and commented upon their scope and merits. Having gone through the Bill carefully, we are disposed to agree fully with the Judges of the Calcutta High Court in thinking, that the defects of the present Code could be cured by an amending Act; and that it is not necessary to recast the whole Code. We could warmly sympathise with and support a Criminal Procedure Code Ammendment Bill, if the primary object of the measure were to remove the most objectionable features which disfigure Act X of 1872. These features, the reader knows, are the provisions relating to summary trials; the power of enhancing puishments given to the Appellate Courts; and the grant of an appeal from an acquittal on behalf of the Government. Mr. Whitley Stokes, so far from removing these three features of the existing Code, has actually proposed to strengthen two of them. He has added some offences to the list of those triable in a summary way; and he has empowered the High Court, in the case of an appeal from an acquittal, to order the accused to be arrested and brought before it, and to commit him to prison pending the disposal of appeal, or admit him to bail. He has, no doubt, expressed himself personally averse to the power of enhancing punishments, which Section 280 of Sir James Stephen's Code of 1872 gives to the Appellate Court. But he has not ventured to act upon his own convictions, and his Bill does not contain any amendment in this respect. In deference to the contrary opinions of his colleagues he has abstained from altering the law on the subject. Does not this fact suggest to unprejudiced minds the reflection that the Law Membership of the Viceroy's Council is an expensive luxury, which might be dispensed with without the slightest injury to the public interests? We pause for a reply?

A PAWNBROKERS' ACT FOR INDIA.

It is understood that Mr. Marsden, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, has urged upon Government the necessity of introducing a Pawnbrokers' Act for India; and that the proposal has met with support in influential quarters. In India, more than elsewhere, is such an Act required for the protection of the interests of the public. The poorer classes in this country and even the middle classes are compelled to pledge their small valuables from time to time. In other countries, the pawnbroking business is under some check, as Government regulates the interest charged to the pledgers and issues licenses for the carrying on of the business of a pawnbroker. But no such thing exists in this country. Here the pledger is absolutely at the mercy of the person who accommodates him at the time of pressure.

But before framing a Pawnbroker's Act for this country, the Government of India should examine carefully the working of the systems under which the pawnbroking business is carried on in England and on the continent. Some interesting information on this subject is contained in an article entitled "Pawnbroking Abroad and at Home" in the June number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Under the English Pawnbrokers' Act, the interests of the borrowers are not carefully looked after. The interest which the English law allows pawnbrokers is 25 per cent. upon all advances on pledges for forty-shillings and under. As the writer of the article mentioned above says :—"There is,in fact, scarcely any limit to it, inasmuch as a special contract may be entered into between the pawnbroker and his customer by which the latter may undertake to pay, on loans of more than £ 2, any rate of interest that may be agreed upon. This special rate varies from 15 to 30 per cent. or even more. But if no such contract is made the legal rate charged—in addition to 1d. for the ticket—is 25 per cent per annum of ½d per month for every two shillings lent when the loan is £2 or under, and 20 per cent from £2 to £10." Nor is this all. The English law gives the pawnbroker the absolute ownership of all pledges of less than ten shillings, which remain unredeemed beyond a year and seven days. As about 68 per cent. of the transactions are for sums of ten shillings and under, it may be easily seen that this provision applies to a very large proportion of the pledges taken in England. The price paid for the accommodation under the English Pawnbrokers' Act is so high that the working classes have a natural repugnance to making use of this resource. But then necessity has no law, and even on these onerous terms the English pawnbrokers are a great advantage to many of their customers. The pawnshop in England is associated with the idea of dissipation, drunkenness, unthrift, and recklessness; and the man who is forced to pay such a high rate of interest as that exacted must be indeed in a bad way. This observation holds good in respect to this country also.

On the continent of Europe, however, the pawnbroking business is carried on under an entirely different system. There are in many countries of Europe what are called Monts-de-piete or public pawnbrokers' shops. This institution was first established in Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century, and as the Church recognised it as a work of charity, the new institution soon spread. The scope of the Mont-de-piete or public pawnbrokers' shop, is two fold; it supplies the temporary personal needs of the wage-earning classes, and also the temporary commercial embarrassments of small tradesmen and manufacturers. "With regard to the first of these two classes," remarks the writer in the *Nineteenth Century*, "the advantage of possessing an unfailing resource close at hand in case of need is obvious. Those persons who have given much thought to the question of charitable relief, and the best method of maintaining independence of the poor, properly attach the highest importance to all efforts which enable them to dispense with external assistance. * * * It is impossible for the earner of wages to foresee and guard against all the ills of life. This friendly club will shelter him against sickness and perhaps old age. But in our present crowded state of population, waves of commercial depression must occasionally cause suffering by depriving the best workmen of occupation for a time. The little hoard may soon become exhausted. Work and prosperity may be in sight, yet there may be a few days or weeks to be tided over before they actually come. This is the critical moment of the working-man's life. If he can manage to pass through it without the contamination of public or the degradation of private charity, it will be indeed well for him." And the best way of enabling him to do this is to provide pawn shops, where he will find on easy terms the means by which he may ward off the pressing effects of unavoidable calamity. The best managed Monts-de-piete in Europe are those of France, where the working of the system can be studied under the most favourable conditions. The Mont-de-piete of Paris is little more than a hundred years old, but it affords, from the extent of its operation, and its admirable organisation an excellent example of what such an institution should be. There are in France forty-five establishments of this kind. In 1851 the capital employed in these was nearly 30 millions francs of which Paris engrossed 19. In 1875, 77 millions francs were lent to nearly 4,000,000 borrowers. The Mont-de-piete in France is not a State institution, but it enjoys State protection, and, being a monopoly, is free from private competition. The law recognises it as a "work of public utility," and bestows upon it certain privileges, such as exemption from stamp duty and from registration of documents. The Monts-de-piete of France depend largely upon borrowed capital, upon which the rate of interest paid by the Mont-de-piete of Paris is 3·89 francs, and in the rest of the country 3·22 francs. In Paris the rate of interest charged to the persons who pledge their property is 9 per cent. in addition to one-half per cent. allowed to the estimators of the articles pledged. The rate at which loans are estimated is fixed at four-fifths of the intrinsic value of plate and gold, or articles composed of the precious metals. The French law permits the owner of pledges to require their sale by the Mont-de-piete at public auction three months after the original loan was effected, and a year or thereabouts before they would be sold in the natural course of events. Nearly 95 per cent of the loans throughout France are for 50 francs (£ 2) or under. In 1875 the amount due to the Monts-de piete on the pledges left on their hands was 4,465,495 francs. When these were sold by auction as the law directs, they realised 1,186,951 francs beyond that sum. The law requires that every pledge should be kept for one year and three months from the date of the original loan. It is then sold by auction, but the profit, if any, does not become the property of the establishment for three years. At any time within that period the profit may be claimed by the owner. The gross profit on sales is 35 per cent. on the amount advanced.

It is evident from the sketch given above that the Mont-de-piete or public pawnshop is a great boon to the working classes and the smaller trades in France. They enjoy two advantages which are not known in England under the existing Pawnbrokers' Act. In the first place, the rate of interest charged in England is much higher than that charged in France; and in the second, a considerable proportion of the property of those who are unable to redeem their pledges is not confiscated in France as is done in England. Yet we observe that the Mont-de-piete of Paris earned £26,000 in 1875 after paying interest on a vast capital and no less than £3,400 for rent. We do not see any reason why an Indian institution of the same kind should not be equally successful. The advantage to the poor would be very great under the French system, and we ask the Government of India to take the question into their careful and attentive consideration.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

There is now a keen competition going on in trade between Calcutta and Bombay. This point has been made clear in a memorial, which has been addressed to the Agent of the East Indian Railway by certain shroffs, mahajuns, and dealers trading from Calcutta and from the North Western Provinces and the Punjab. These gentlemen state that they have been for many years engaged largely in the trade and business of shroffs, dealers in produce, and in cotton manufactures with the interior of this country, mostly with Mirzapore and all parts northwards to the chief cities of the Punjab. They thus speak with the authority of experience. They remark that since the opening of the Western Rajputana Railway *via* Sabarmattee the rates of carriage of merchandize have been lowered, and the result has been that several firms of good repute have lately, in consequence, opened agencies in, and sent representatives to, Bombay to avail themselves of the cheaper rates of transit. Indeed, they have been advised to lessen their business from Calcutta. Bombay since it has been connected with Upper India by the new Railway system has undoubtedly acquired certain advantages, which are, however, due to her advantageous position. The memorialists state that the merchants of Bombay can lay in imports of all kinds at a cheaper rate than those of Calcutta because they pay less for freight and insurance than is paid by the merchants of Calcutta, and, therefore, they can afford to undersell the Calcutta merchants in almost every article. Similarly in exports, Bombay shippers can afford to pay a higher first cost for bulky produce than Calcutta shippers, because of the lower rates of freight and insurance from Bombay to European ports. It would of course be foolish for the Calcutta merchants to complain of these natural advantages of Bombay. Handicapped as Calcutta is in this way, a cheaper rate of carriage in favour of Bombay cannot but be seriously prejudicial to her interests. The memorialists draw attention to the very heavy shipments of *grain* and *oilseed* to date this year from Bombay, as compared with previous years, in proof that the trade formerly done, for the most part through them in Calcutta, is being rapidly diverted to Bombay; and the upward trade from Calcutta must, they remark, follow in like manner, unless it is checked by a timely lessening of the rates of carriage by the East Indian Railway to and from Mirzapore, and all the intervening marts up to Mooltan. They add that the Bombay trade in imports with the marts of the North-West and Punjab has largely increased, and it must further materially increase if the present state of things is allowed to continue. They, however, remark that it will not be sufficient to make a reduction of only the mileage rate. They urge that "what is required to prevent their business going out of their hands is *such a reduction in the maundage rate for goods carried as will prevent any 'handicap as compared with Bombay.*" They say that the handicap on Calcutta merchants is of itself sufficient to divert trade to Bombay to some extent; and if, besides this, differential rates of railway carriage for merchandize are continued in favour of the Western Presidency, they must, in many instances, give up their business here and proceed to Bombay—the last being the better market for the bulky staples referred to and the cheaper market from whence to lay down imports of all kinds. This is a serious question, and affects all classes of the community alike. If owing to any favour shewn to Bombay, Calcutta should lose her hold over the trade of the country, then the whole population of the presidency will suffer. The local Government we are of opinion ought to bestir itself in the matter. The East Indian Railway is also directly interested in the question. As the memorialists remark, any action tending to divert the trade of the Upper Provinces and the Punjab to Bombay, must, of necessity, lessen the earnings of the East Indian Railway, and already the revenue from the traffic has it is said diminished. We submit this is not a matter of provincial jealousy, fas some of our Bombay contemporaries seem to think. What we want for Calcutta is a fair field and no favour. Let Bombay by all means enjoy the advantages of her natural position, but why should she be allowed any artificial advantage to the prejudice of Calcutta? This is the point to which we would earnestly invite the attention of Government.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to mention that Dr. Sircar will conclude to-morrow at the Science Association his lecture on Crookes' Researches on Ultragaseous or Radiant Matter.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the *Englishman* that His Excellency the Viceroy has recommended to the Secretary of State the extension of the term of the office of Sir Ashly Eden as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to October 1882, covering the six months for which he was absent from Bengal as President of the Army Commission. Say what a few interested and disappointed agitators may, we have no doubt that the news will be received with much satisfaction by the people of Bengal.

THE Bengal Hostel Fund, we are sorry to learn, has not been progressing very satisfactorily. It has not amounted to even half a lakh of rupees. If the Government had promised a title or two, we think it would have long ere this got more than a lakh of rupees. Sir Ashley Eden does not evidently understand the epoch in which he lives. But let that pass. We believe it is proposed with the funds already collected to make a start, and we are told that it is contemplated to quarter lodgers in the Hostel on the third floor of the Presidency College premises, giving them kitchen and closet accommodation on the ground floor. A worse arrangement we think could not have been devised. It will neither suit the Presidency College students nor the inmates of the Hostel. To the former it will be a positive nuisance, while to the latter it will be a source of great discomfort. We should not be surprised if the proposed arrangement should lead to misunderstanding and quarrel between the Presidency College students and the inmates of the Hostel, and the Government would not then prepaps hesitate to run 'them down as a tremendously bad lot of people, impatient of discipline, and cleanliness, and ungrateful, *ala* Shibpore College. In our opinion the alternative plan of purchasing a neighbouring house, which is large and commodious, and which is for sale, is the best. It is situate near the chief educational institutions of the town, in a healthy locality, and with plenty of accommodation. As the Government has offered to give land for the Hostel free of cost the price of the land added to the amount of subscriptions received will we hear cover the value of this house. The Hostel will then have an independent existence, which is much to be desired.

WHEN MR. MACDONNELL, who was Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, lately left his district to join his appointment of Accountant-General in Calcutta, a correspondent informed us that the people there much regretted his departure. He was looked upon as a friend of the ryot, and for the part he took in the Behar Indigo Controversy three years ago we believed that he was a friend of the people. How is it that he has changed so much in Calcutta? If the rumours which reach us be true, he seems to bear hard upon the poor native clerks under him. He fines or suspends if a clerk happens to be absent for a day or two from illness. He pays no heed to the claims of native incumbents, however experienced, able, and meritorious. On no account would be grant casual leave to clerks, however urgent their business. At the earnest solicitation of a clerk he allowed him leave for a day or two for marriage on condition that he should forfeit his pay for the whole month. In another case he suspended a clerk indefinitely because he was absent for two days owing to severe illness. It is needless to multiply cases of this kind. We ask again how is it that he who was so kind to the poor ryot of Behar is so unkind to the poor kerani in Calcutta. Perhaps Mr. MacDonnell will not decline to think over this question in his leisure moments.

WE UNDERSTAND that after thirty-three years' service Babu Peary Mohun Banerjea, Head-Assistant to the Collector and Excise Superintendent of Calcutta, is about to retire. He has already sent in his application for pension, and in this connection Mr. Goodricke, the Collector, has done an act, which is perhaps the one good thing he has done since he has joined his present appointment, viz., he has recommended him to special pension. Need we say that Babu Peary Mohun Banerjea by his long and meritorious services has well earned this special consideration.

WE THANK Babu Peary Chand Mittra for a copy of his latest spiritual work entitled, "on the soul, its nature and development." It is in continuation of his spiritual works, "Spiritual Stray Leaves," and "Stray thoughts on Spritualism," which have been received very favourably by the organs of Spritualism in England and America. In his present work the author has largely drawn from Sanscrit works and has given a brief exposition of the *yoga shastra* bearing an intimate connection with spiritualism. From his spiritual experience during the last twenty years the author is of opinion that *yoga* and spiritualism are indentical in their effects in emancipating the soul. The appendix to the book contains a short history of the Calcutta United Association of spiritualists of which Mr. J. G. Meugens is the President and Babu Peary Chand Mittra is the Vice-President. The price of the book is one rupee and it is to be had at Radhabazar No. 111. While on this subject we may mention that the spiritual fraternity in Calcutta have invited Mr. Eglinton the Physical Medium to visit India, and they have collected liberal subscriptions from several leading members of the Hindu community for the defrayal of his expenses.

AT THE last meeting of the Asiatic Society Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra exhibited MS. in the Bengali character of the Bhatti-kavya 478 years old, and in commenting on it gave an interesting account of the history of the work. Though the work is a well-known one and read by every Sanscrit student to the extent at least of 3 or 4 cantos as a text-book in grammar, very little seems to have been hitherto known of its authorship, and in the absence of authentic history, a great many stories had been engrafted on it. The learned Doctor exposed the fallacy of these stories and proved by diverse quotations from different MSS. that the specific name of the work was *Ravanabadha* and not Bhatti-kavya; that its author's name was Bhatti "the teacherling" and not Bhartrahari as supposed by some; that the author was a private person and not a king nor a Prime Minister as supposed by others; that his father's name was Sridhara Swami; and that he flourished in the middle of the 4th century at Bal-bhipur in Guzarat, during the reign of Sridhara Sen of the Balabhi dynasty. Dr. Mittra also read a long paper on the temple of Vaidyanath at Deoghar. According to his researches the largest temple there cannot be more than 4 hundred years old. That temple it seems was built by one of the Rajas of Gidhour.

THE MANAGER of the Calcutta Art Studio has been good enough to send us two Alphabet boards in Bengali Chromo-lithographed. These boards have been executed neatly and would do credit to any English firm. The letters are large and distinct. The boards would form a good appendage to infant schools.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL. —ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY. —In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmonds, writes: "In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favors tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now, when I feel 'out of condition' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr' de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supercede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co. 77 Strand, London.

LOCAL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A quarterly general meeting of the British Indian Association was held at the Hall of the Association on Friday, the 29th July 1881, at 4 P.M. Rai Rajendralala Mitra Bahadur, LL.D., C.I.E., President, in the chair.

The President, in opening the business of the meeting, said, the report about to be read by the Secretary of the operations of the Managing Committee for the past six months was so full and clear that it was not necessary for him to dwell at length on the several topics embraced in it. It would be seen that the Committee was, as usual, very busily and very usefully employed in the consideration of many important subjects connected with the political well-being of the native community, and the action taken by it in regard to them was in every way judicious. The most important subject was Finance. After the exposure made during the last two years of the sad way in which the financial affairs of the State had been managed it was necessary that the Association should lay before Government an expression of the wants, wishes and the feelings of the native community, in regard to that subject, and the Committee had done well in making a representation about it. Now that the Department of Finance was under the management of a gentleman who had thoroughly established his character for unflinching justice, great prudence, and vast experience—one who brought to his office the wisdom and the sympathies of the administration of Lord Northbrook there was every reason to expect that the Finances would be placed on a healthy footing, and all complaints and abuses will be put down.

The next subject to which the President wished to invite the attention of the meeting was the representation made in regard to the appointment of a missionary gentleman to a professorship in the Presidency College. It was not without grave deliberation that the step had been taken, and it was taken on principle, and not with reference to the person appointed, against whom individually the Committee had nothing to say. The speaker was personally acquainted with the gentleman, and cherished much respect for his varied learning and scholarship. To the natives who looked upon the Proclamation of 1858 as the charter of their liberty, who took the assurance given by our gracious Sovereign that She would in the distribution of offices make no distinction on account of race, creed or colour, objection to any appointment on the ground of religious differences would be highly unbecoming; and had the objection on the occasion under notice proceeded from such a cause, the speaker would have for certain condemned it, and not made himself a party to it. The case however was not so. The objection was not to the appointment of a Christian to a teachership in a native school,—there were hundreds of Christian and Mahomedan teachers in schools for Hindus, as there were Hindu and Mahomedan teachers in schools for Christians, and no one in his senses would ever think of objecting to them. The objection was to the appointment of a person who had given his pledge before God and man to devote his life to the subversion of the faith of the people, and taken in that light, as an act calculated to injure the religion of the people, was right and proper. The paramount—if not the sole—duty of a missionary was to propagate the religion of Christ to the overthrow of all other forms of religion. He accepts his office as a missionary under that pledge, and he would be untrue to his pledge and to his God if he did not faithfully, honestly, and to the best of his ability do so. He does not accept his office as a hireling, to do a particular duty during the time he is paid for it, but he accepts it as a religious duty to which he is bound for life in justice to his faith. He thereby renders himself unfit for secular duty—particularly a duty in which he has the training of the morals and education of children of adverse faith. Thus he incapaciates himself from deriving the benefit of our Sovereign's gracious ordinance. Take the parallel case of a Hindu who takes a pledge before his God that he would devote his life to attempts for the subversion of Christianity. Would he not thereby render himself totally unfit for the training of Christian children? And what was true in the one case, was equally so in the other. Doubtless a pledge once given, however solemnly, before God and man, may be revoked under altered circumstances; but there was nothing to show, that such a revocation had even been formally made on the appointment of a missionary to a teachership for native children. The pledge before God remains intact, and native children are left to their own devices. Nor is the adverse feeling peculiar to the people of this country—or as some Englishmen are disposed to describe it as native prejudice, The feeling prevails all over the civilized world. A Roman Catholic is as indisposed to send his children to a Protestant missionary, as a Protestant is to place his children under the tuition of a Roman Catholic clergyman. Other Christian sects evince their feelings in very much the same way. The House of Commons has recognised the reasonableness of this feeling by making large grants for Maynooth and other Roman Catholic Colleges in Ireland in addition to the Protestant State Colleges of the Dublin University; and the consideration which has been shown to the Roman Catholics of a conquered country like Ireland is what the natives of this country has a right to expect from so liberal a Government as that of Great Britain.—There was another point in connection with the appointment which called for notice. A solemn pledge had been given by Government that all appointments worth above Rupees two hundred would be given to the natives, if the appointments were made in India, and all appointments of Europeans above Rs. 200 would be made in Europe. This rule had been laid down to prevent the inundation of the country by what was vulgarly called Dowb. In this instance the rule had

been broken, and every breach implied the taking away of a legitimate berth from the children of the soil.

The question of Romanization was also one of principle. The orders passed by Government were by themselves of little moment, but they involved a principle which the Committee could not allow to leave unnoticed. From the beginning of this century the Government, with characteristic liberality, had evinced considerable earnestness to render the proceedings of the law Courts easily intelligible to the people. And in 1836 orders were issued suppressing the use of the Persian character and the Urdu language in the Courts of Bengal in favor of the Bengali language and character which were best known by the community. Soon after Persian was replaced by Urdu in the Courts of Behar and the North-Western Provinces and some laws were enacted to legalise the changes. In 1872 Sir George Campbell noticed that the Urdu as it existed in the Behar Courts was not the language of the people, and therefore recommended the use of the Hindi language and the Kaythi character. The orders under this head were subsequently repeated several times, but to no effect; the old Urdu continued everywhere, and Hindi was left uncared for. In the middle of last year peremptory orders were issued prohibiting the use of the Urdu language and the Persian character from the 1st day of this year. Two contradictory movements were thereupon set in motion. The Hindus from the different districts affected, poured in addresses conveying their grateful acknowledgements to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for making the language of the Courts intelligible to the masses, while some of the Mahomedans who felt that the orders meant the sweeping away of the last emblem of the former supremacy of their coreligionists in this country, protested against their language and character being placed under the ban. The Mahomedan Vakeels of Patna, who took the lead in the latter movement, based their argument on the hardship of being obliged to learn and use the language of the Kafirs, the Hindus, in the discharge of their duties. The argument was baseless, for they all spoke the language of the Kafirs and most of them had their ordinary business transacted in Kafir writing. But the agitation offered a good opportunity to such of the officers of Government as were interested in the Romanization scheme to benefit by it, and some of them suggested that the way to solve the difficulty would be to give them the option of using the Roman letters in writing Hindi. The Government accepted this suggestion, and ordered that in petitions other than plaints the Roman character may be used in the Courts of Behar. This involved a very small question by itself, but knowing how some influential officers of Government—District Judges and others—were anxious to make a beginning somehow with the ultimate object of suppressing all the vernacular alphabets, your Committee thought fit to make the representation under notice. The reply of Government to your representation has placed the subject in a new light. It has been said that the orders were intended to relieve the disabilities which would otherwise be imposed on a small class of Mahomedan pleaders, and the operation may perhaps serve to throw some light on the practical working of a system of Romanization, and so be of service ultimately in the settlement of the controversies now current on the subject. The first reason is not tenable. No class of pleaders can carry on their profession by writing petitions other than plaints. The plaint is the cornerstone of all legal proceedings, and if that must invariably be in the languages of the Kafirs, the pleaders can gain but little by writing "petitions other than plaints" in Roman letters. The objection if any thing is a religious one and it cannot be met, by making the infraction of a religious duty compulsory in some cases and optional in others. The second reason would logically suggest the idea of there being a desire on the part of Government to supplant the vernacular characters, and experiments are being tried with a view to find out the easiest way of effecting that object. But the speaker did not believe that there was really any such desire on the part of Government. He had the highest confidence in the justice, liberality and wisdom of Government, and could not for a moment harbour the idea that the liberal British Government would ever tolerate the impolicy which had been the cause of so much national irritation in Hungary, Poland, Cappadocia and elsewhere. The distinguished statesman who was at the head of the Bengal Government was well known for his sympathy for the people, and he would not on any account lend himself to so objectionable a policy.

Adverting then to the representation made on the subject of arrest of Purdanashin ladies in execution of decrees, the President desired the Secretary to read the report.

The Secretary then read the report of the Committee: (This report was published last week separately as a supplement.)

On the motion of Baboo Kaliprosunno Ghose, seconded by Baboo Hurrymohun Bose, the report was received and adopted.

The elections of the under-mentioned gentlemen by the Committee under Rule 10 were next submitted for confirmation:

Babu Sardharilal, zemindar, Bhaugulpore, proposed by Babu Judulal Mullick, seconded by Babu Joykissen Mookerjee. Moulvie Ashruffidin Ahmed, Mutawali of Hughly, proposed by Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali, seconded by Babu Joykissen Mookerjee. Kumar Rajendro Narain Roy, zemindar, Bhawal, proposed by the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore C. S. I., seconded by Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur. Babu Kali Prosunno Ghose, Manager, Bhawal Estate, proposed by Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerjee, seconded by Babu Judulal Mullick. Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhry, proposed by the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, C. S. I. seconded by Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali. Babu Kherode Chunder Mitra, landholder, Calcutta, proposed by Babu Srish Chunder Bose, seconded by Babu Judulal Mullick.

On the motion of Babu Krishnagopal Ghose, seconded by Babu Jodulal Mullick, the elections were confirmed.

The names of the under-mentioned gentlemen were next submitted for election:

Babu Anundaram Dekhiol Phookon. merchant and Tea planter, at Assam, proposed by the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore C. S. I., seconded by Moharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur; Babu Manik Chunder Burrooah merchant and Tea planter, Assam, proposed by the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendramohun Tagore C.S.I. seconded by Babu Jodulal Mullick.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjea then addressed the meeting to the following effect:

Gentlemen.—It is very gratifying to find that Government has been trying to reduce expenditure in different departments of the State. It will save us from fresh taxation and enable us to hope that at some future day some of the burdens which we have at present to bear will be at least reduced, if not removed. The retrenchments, however, should not be made at the sacrifice of efficiency, and there are departments which ought to be exempted from this shearing operation, at least for a quarter of a century yet to come. I wish to draw your attention to-day to the Government resolution on Mofussil Dispensaries. The public is much indebted to His Honor the Lietenant-Governor for checking with a strong hand the enormous waste of money in the Calcutta Hospitals, but the Mofussil Dispensaries stand in a different position. In no case has the money been thrown away in the Mofussil. The only disclosure which Dr. Payne has made is not that the poor have been neglected, but that well-to-do persons as well have in some places availed themselves of the public charity. Barring this so called abuse of public money it is not denied that these institutions are spreading the blessing of health throughout the country. What is the expenditure of a few thousands of rupees to Government compared to the dissemnination of so much health, happiness and comfort among its subjects? Lord Dalhousie laid down a clearly wrong principle when he stated that it was no part of the recognised province of a Government to provide medical aid for the great body of its subjects. It is a principle opposed to the writings of all modern writers on the subject of Government. The duty of providing for medical aid is imperative in every country; it is more so here where Government has by its encouragement of English medicine, and also by what I must gratefully admit to be its liberal aid in its dissemination, nearly rooted out the indigenous system of medicine and made the people accustomed to the English system. If there are abuses here and there, correct and root them out by all means, but do not make them a peg to hang all the Dispensaries, good and bad, in one fell swoop. Hardly thirty years ago European doctors and medicines were looked upon with antipathy on social and religious grounds. It is only recently that, following the example of their rich and intelligent countrymen, people have become gradually reconciled to the use of English medicine, although the native system was much less expensive and much more congenial to the habits and feelings of the people. Although the native system still enjoys some share of popular support, the descendants of eminent *Kobeerajes* finding this altered condition of circumstances have taken to other professions, and it is an impossibility now to bring back the former state of things. I therefore think that Government should not withhold its benevolent hand from the good work it has commenced, and I would entreat Sir Ashley Eden, who has so much the good of the people at heart, to take these facts into his serious consideration, and to continue the present aid to all charitable dispensaries, and not to put a stop to all future applications for new dispensaries. The amount of mischief which ignorant compounders and other unlicensed practitioners of English medicine do in the Mofussil is incalculable. Their want of knowledge and skill, combined with the deleterious nature of the drugs which they administer have done more harm to the health of the people than either damp or malaria, and yet people are obliged to go to them for medical aid and medicine, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of dispensaries in the Mofussil. I humbly think, therefore, that instead of reducing the number of dispensaries, Government should increase their number in almost all the districts. The evils which have been brought to light may all be traced to lax supervision. Let the system of supervision be improved, and Government will have no more cause for complaint. The duty which his Honor the Lieutenant Governor has imposed on the Sanitary Commissioner, the Inspector of Jails, and the civil officers of Government, will no doubt bring about a change in the working of charitable dispensaries, and if their supervision be deemed inadequate, a native or European Assistant-Surgeon may be appointed in every district for the special purpose of inspecting the dispensaries periodically and correcting abuses. Considering the stake Government has in having a healthy population in the country, surely Government should not hesitate to spend a few thousands of rupees for this humane and benevolent object. Were His Honor to inspect the condition of the population of some of the districts about Calcutta, he would at once see that the health of the people have deteriorated to a serious extent, and it behoves both the Government and the wealthy men of the country to put their heads together for ameliorating the condition of the people. I would, therefore, move that a representation be made to the Government on the subject.

Babu Judulal Mullick in seconding the motion said that the reasons advanced by the Surgeon-General, in support of his crusade against charitable dispensaries were so weak that he ventured to think it would not find favor with the present head of the local Government whose generous sympathy for the poor and helpless people of this country was too well known to require any comment from him. These charitable dispensaries had been established with the avowed object of benefitting the poor and helpless, who could not afford to pay for medical treatment and medicine in times of illness. Any attempt, therefore, to deprive them of this most necessary help, particularly in these days when the epidemic fever was committing such fearful ravages in many parts of this country, would be considered an act of inhumanity and unbecoming a civilized and sympathising Government. Of the many blessings, which the benign rule of England has conferred on this country, the help which the Government offers to the poor sick by attending to their health and providing them with good medicines was one, which was highly valued by the people at large, indeed, acts of such beneficence went a great way to raise the character of the British Government in the estimation of the people. There was another point to which he would draw the attention of this meeting. In these days when taxes were being multiplied charitable relief of this kind tended to reconcile the foreign rule to the people and to mitigate to certain extent the sense of hardship from excessive taxation. He therefore hoped that State aid will not be withdrawn from these charitable institutions, which constituted noble monuments of the philanthrophy of the British Government in India.

Babu Srish Chunder Bose had much pleasure in supporting the Resolution. He said that as a resident of the Mufussil he knew well what good the Charitable Dispensaries did to the poorer classes, and he could not but deeply regret that the Government should have thought fit to discontinue the supply of European medicines and instruments and to reduce establishments contrary to its own engagements and rules. He regretted this the more because the contribution of Government was so small, not more than a lakh and three quarters per annum. He thought that the Government ought to feel proud that such a world of good was being done at such a small outlay to the public exchequer, but instead of cherishing any such feeling it discredited the motives of those, who founded charitable dispensaries, and seemed to think that in supporting many of them the public money was not well spent. It was a matter of the deepest regret that these orders had emanated from the Government of Sir Ashley Eden, a ruler who united to high ability, thorough knowledge of the country, and great administrative skill, a generous sympathy with the people and a rare breadth of mind. His Honor had evidently been misled by the Surgeon General, who was however not a little inconsistent, for while he said that doctors in charge of charitable dispensaries not unfrequently absented themselves from their posts and made false entries and returns, he admitted that the Civil Surgeons did not take monthly returns from their subordinates and thereby deprived themselves of the only means of checking them.

The speaker did not deny that there were abuses in the administration of charitable dispensaries, but they were owing to want of proper supervision, which if it had been duly exercised, would have prevented the doctors from neglecting their duties and secured to the poor the full benefit of these institutions. What was therefore necessary was the exercise of proper supervision and not the withdrawal of Government aid. It was true that the Government would not altogether stop its aid; it had now stopped the supply of European instruments and medicines, it had curtailed establishment and proposed to reduce the higher grade institutions by placing them in charge of Hospital assistants. The result of the last measure would be the lowering the standard of medical skill in the Mofussil. It was observable that if the Government thought that the charitable dispensaries should be left entirely to private enterprise, he ventured to say that it was greatly mistaken. The small aid which the Government gave stimulated private benevolence. Then, again, if the Government maintained charitable hospitals and dispensaries in larger towns at its own expense, he did not see why the poor people in the far Mofussil should be deprived of its aid.

In putting the motion to vote the President said that after what had fallen from his venerable and venerated friend, the mover of the resolution it was not necessary for him to say any thing in support of it. The question was a simple one. Some abuses had been found in the management of certain charitable dispensaries, and the question was how to put a stop to them? The Surgeon General had given a long list of abuses, and there was no doubt that some of them did exist. Their counterparts had been found to exist in the large hospitals in Calcutta where supervision was more extensive and elaborate, and they may safely be predicated of neglected little hospitals and dispensaries in the Mofussil. Others were more difficult to conceive, for it involved the necessity of guessing what lay hidden in other people's heart. The Surgeon-General said that people subscribed money for dispensaries in order to get Government medicines and the services of medical men free for their own benefit. It may be so; but it implied extreme stupidity on the part of some of those who subscribed. Take the case of a gentleman who subscribed 36,000 rupees for a dispensary. He might have cherished the idea of getting Government medicines free, but he might have reserved all those advantages for himself by spending a fraction of the money in buying medicines for cash. And what was true of that case was equally so of many others. In one instance the speaker knew of a friend of his who had assigned a portion of his zemindary worth ten thousand a year for a hospital and a school, and it would be preposterous to say that he did so for getting Government medicines free of cost. It was not necessary however to enquire how many charges were correct and how many wrong or improbable. Some abuses there certainly existed, and for the sake of argument the whole list of the Surgeon-General may be admitted. The question would then remain how to remove those abuses? The obvious common-sense reply to such a question would be by more strict supervision, greater vigilance, greater care. When abuses were found to exist in the Calcutta Hospitals, the Surgeon-General himself recommended those remedies, but in the case of the Mofussil dispensaries, he was of a different opinion. He has recommended abolition as the remedy for abuses. Applied to his own profession it would amount to saying the best way to cure diseases was to kill the patients. It was not to be presumed that the Surgeon-General ever imported this principle in his own profession. If he did his patients would deserve the pity of the public. But the principle apart, were the 200 and odd dispensaries which existed in all Bengal, Behar and Orissa for 65 millions of people too many? or was the sanitary condition of the country such as to obviate the necessity of charitable dispensaries? Both the questions must be answered in the negative. Thousands over thousands of the poorer classes were dying for want of proper medical advice and medicines; malarial fevers were rife every-where; properly qualified medical men, were exceedingly scarce; and useful medicines were difficult to be had in the interior. Under the circumstances exertions should be made to multiply dispensaries and not to abolish them, and abuses should be put down by greater supervision and care than what obtained at present.

Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdry thanked the President for making allusion to the Dispensary founded by himself at Latudah in the district of Nuddea. That dispensary had been established by him at the suggestion of the Magistrate in 1878 in great hurry in order to meet the wants of the sick poor at a time of fever epidemic. It was the only institution of its kind within the three sub-divisions of Choadanga, Meherpore, and Kushtea. He had given an endowment of Rs. 36,000 in four per cent Government Securities for its maintenance, and the Government was kind enough to accept it on condition that an Assistant Surgeon should be attached to the Dispensary, and that European medicines and instruments should be supplied by Government free of charge. He had now provided the necessary accomodation for the Dispensary, but on the report of the Surgeon General it had been now reduced to a class III, grade 3 dispensary. Of course this was done with his con-

sent, but he had no choice left. The Surgeon-General had referred to a decrease in the attendance of patients, on which he based his argument that there was no necessity for the maintenance of the dispensary on the existing scale. It was pointed out byhim that when the Dispensary was founded, an epidemic fever was raging, consequently patients came in largely, the next year the demand was not the same, but the ordinary demand was quite sufficient. Besides, the discontinuance of European medicines by Govt. had lessened the popularity of the Dispensary, for the people came in more for European than for Native medicines. The Dispensary fund was in a position to buy European medicines if the Government would not supply them, but the Dispensary Committee were not at liberty to purchase them. He must say that it was a great disappointment to him that although the Dispensary had not been in existence quite three years, and thatan endowment of Rs. 36,000 had been made by him for its maintenance even a longer trial was not given to it, and that it had been hastily reduced to a third class third grade Dispensary.

Motion put and carried.

Hon'ble Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee said: I think it is time that this Association should move in the matter of the zemindary dawk cess. When the Act which imposed the cess was passed in 1862 postal communications in the Mufussil were in any but a satisfactory condition, and the cess was expressly imposed to provide for charges of communication between the District and Sub-Divisional Officers and Mufussil Police Stations with which there were no postal communications. But now that postal communications are complete and there is scarcely any Police Station which has no Post Office in its vicinity, there is no necessity whatever for the imposition. The money that is collected in different districts is either wholly made over to the postal authorities or a part of it is spent in the payment of peons employed in serving certificates of public demand and other similar work. The levy of the cess for such purposes is I think wholly illegal. But apart from its illegality I think the imposition is otherwise objectionable. The Act provides that although the cess will be levied from zemindars in the first instance the law will not interfere with any contract by which the zemindars may secure their right to recover the cess from their tenants. The nature of evidence required to prove the contract has been a fruitful source of litigation. I think I have said enough to show that this is a question which we should take in hand. I therefore move that the subject be referred to the Committee for consideration.

Baboo Jogendra Chunder Ghose seconded the motion.

Motion put and carried.

Thanks were voted to the chair and the meeting separated.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 6th August, 1881.

For want of space we are obliged to condense our commercial report. Our markets were steady but business not active. The demand for import goods was much the same as in last week while there was not much activity in the export business except in tea and jute. The money market shews signs of tightness. The Government Securities have fallen in value—the four to Rs 3-8 per cent and four and halves are selling at 112-8

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore	20	0	0
H. Beveridge, Esq., C. S., Bankipore	20	0	0
Dyanprokash Press, Poona	13	4	0
Nowrangi Marwari, Esq., Ranchee	8	4	0
Kumar Rajendranarain Roy Bahadur, Joydevpur	13	4	0
Maharaja of Hutwa	13	4	0
Baboo Doorgachurn Bhattacharjee, Durbhanga	13	4	0
„ Mohendranath Banerjee, Behala	13	4	0
„ Chundronath Roy Chowdhry, Bangore	7	4	0
„ Jodoonath Sircar, Gopalgunge	10	0	0
„ Ramkrishna Das, Tezpore	6	10	0
„ Monohury Lal Shome, Chinsura	2	0	0
„ Dinonath Sen, Dacca	3	0	0
„ Shamadas Mojoomdar, Beerbhoom	3	6	0
„ Rammohun Mittra, Dhubri	13	4	0
„ Dwarkanath Bhattacharjee, Baucoora	5	4	0
„ Sreenath Chatterjee, Hazipore	13	4	0
„ Gopalchunder Mookerjee, Manbhoom	2	0	0
„ Kally Kumar Das, Baulesh	13	4	0
„ Poornuchunder Singh, Burisal	13	4	0
„ Radhanath Bagchi, Unao	13	4	0
„ Prosunno Coomar Dutt, Dacca	6	10	0
„ Nundolal Poramanik, Sylhet	6	10	0
„ Santprosad, Muzufferpore	6	8	0
„ Prosunnocoomar Chatterjee, Arrah	5	0	0
„ Benodebehary Banerjee, Kawnia	10	0	0
„ Poornuchunder Ghose, Rajshahye	4	0	0
„ Mohimchunder Roy, Nattore	10	0	0
„ Oshiny Kumar Mookerjee, Meerut	13	4	0
„ Annada Prosad Dutt, Ghasipara	10	0	0
„ Nudiachund Dutt, Balasore	10	0	0
„ Amrito Lal Chatterjee, Goari	13	4	0
„ Lakhi Nath Das, Mangaldai	10	0	0
„ Jadunath Chatterjee, Krishnuggur	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*August* 3, 1881.

GENERAL—Mr. J. A. Hopkins reported his departure from India on forlough on the 23rd April 1881.

Babu Judo Nath Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to Sarun, and is posted to the Gopolgunge division of that district.

Babu Poorno Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, on leave is transferred to Cuttack, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district,

Mr, G. E. Manisty, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tajpore Durbhunga is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71 Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th proxfmo.

Mr. H. Holmwood Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, transferred to Durbhunga, and is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore division of that district, during the absence on leave, of Mr. G. E. Manisty or until further orders.

Babu Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, on leave, is transferred to Gya, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Babu Deno Nath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Babu Nobin Chunder Das, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to Shahabad and is posted to the Sudder Station of that District.

Babu Mahendra nath Seal, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 16 Chapter II of the Civil leave Code, with effect from the 11th July 1881.

Mr. R. H. Pawsey Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 19th instant, *vice* Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C. S. I.

Mr. R. Porch, Magistrate and Collector, Malda, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 19th instant, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. Pawsey, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

Wanted a Draftsman and Sub-Overseer for the Dinagepore District Engineer's Office on a salary of rupees 40, till 30th September 1881 and rupees 50 from 1st October 1881. Candidates must be able to draw neatly, make tracings, take out quantities and possess a knowledge in Surveying and Levelling. Applications with copies of testimonial and specimens of drawings to be sent to the undersigned till the 15th instant.

H. G. COOKE,
Magistrate and Chairman.
Dinagepore Magistracy, the 2nd August 1881.

Save time! Save money!! and Save trouble by subscribing to and reading the

NEWS OF THE WORLD

OR

THE EPITOME OF JOURNALISM.

As it is the Cheapest and the Best, Weekly in India. Read the "News of the World."

As it contains a Mine of useful information and a great variety of important News, and a great deal of Interesting and Readable matter compiled and selected from scores of Newspapers from all parts of the world. Read the "News of the World."

As Subscribers and Readers will have the advantage of perusing the substance of scores of Newspapers in a short space of time, in the same way as if they had actually subscribed to a number of Journals.

Every one who wishes to know what is going on in the world should subscribe to it at once.

Rates of Subscription.

	12 Months. Rs. As.	6 Month. Rs. As.	3 Months. Rs. As.
Delivered in Calcutta	12 0	7 0	3 12
With postage to Mofussil	14 0	8 0	4 8

All subscriptions to be paid in Advance. Subscribers and Advertizers are requested to forward remittances to Messrs. LEWIS & Co., *Manging Agents.*
4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

☞ Detailed Prospectus sent on application.
Specimen copy sent on receipt of annas 6.

Notice.

MR. H. BULL who has had many years Practical Experience in Engineering is prepared to take up work of any kind in connection with the Civil Branch of the profession. Designs and Estimates undertaken, advice given. Arbitration cases settled. Inventions criticised, put into a practical shape and Patented. Apply in first instance by letter to H. Bull, 11, Chowringhee.

THE GREAT RUSSAPAGLAH NURSERY.

The Maharajas, Rajas, Zemindars, and the public are respectfully invited to secure from this Nursery any number of the best various fruit grafts available in the country. To prevent disappointment, early applications are solicited.

Several kinds of the best roses, orchids, colinses, crotons, caledíums, and other ornamental plants are also available, but, in a limited number, this year.

Price-list sent on application with half-anna postage, unpaid letters not accepted.

Russapaglah, Via Tallygunge. } NOOROODDEEN KHAN, Proprietor G. R. Nursery.

দন্ত সংরক্ষণী—(DANTA SANGRAKSHINI.)
OR
The Tooth Preserver.

This powder is prepared according to the Arjya Sastras, and is a sure specific in all tooth-affections, and preserves the teeth to a good old age if daily used. Price 6 annas per box- Postage 4 annas for 2 boxes; and 8 annas for 4 boxes.

CALCUTTA, 24, *Becha Chatterji's Street.* } BIPIN MOHUN SEN, Vaidya.

Notice.

JUST OUT.

THE SIH NASR-I-ZAHURI,

BY MULLA NURUDDIN ZAHURI TARSHIZI.

TRANSLATED LITERALLY INTO ENGLISH

BY ABDUS SALAM,

Author of the Translation of 'Urfi, and a Prize Essay on "Mahammadan Marriage Expenses," &c.

Price Re. 1-8.

Intending subscribers are requested to forward their names and subscriptions to the translator, at 27, Gadai Khansama's Lane, South Colinga, Calcutta The book to be had also of Thacker Spink & Co.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENTS.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED an Index to the Reported Judgments of the Judicial Committee and the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council on appeals from India, from 1829 to 1879, By Anil Chandra Mookerjya, Head Assistant, Privy Council Appeal Department, Appellate Side, High Court, Calcutta. Price Rs. 6 Postage 8 annas. Apply to the Compiler at the above address.

THE SUREST AND MOST INFALLIBLE.

Specific for White Leprosy De's Leucodermic Ointment prepared from Indigenous Drugs of India, by Priyalal D e Price per ounce pot Rs. 3. Postage 4 annas.

DE'S RINGWORM OINTMENT. no Mercury. The only efficacious remedy yet discovered. Price per ounce pot Re. 1 per half ounce pot 8 annas, postage 4 annas. Apply to Priyala De Pharmaceutical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta.

DE'S TONIC PILLS (Anti Malarious.) The best nervous tonic in complicated and prostrate cases of malarious fever. Price for 30 pills per Re. 1.

DE'S FEBRIFUGE PILLS—The best remedy in periodic fever. No quinine. Price for 30 pills per Re. 1.

DE'S FEVER DROPS.—Dose 30 drops for adults during fever. Price 32 Doses 12 annas

Directions accompany each pot and phial. Apply to Priyalal De, Practical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta.

DE'S PURE LIME JUICE.—Passed the Custom House Rs. 8, per dozen. Preserved under a new process to keep for ears Rs. 7, per single bottle As. 12.

পোর্ট ক্যানিং এবং ল্যাণ্ড ইম্প্রুভমেণ্ট কোং
লিমিটেড।

এতদ্দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে অত্র আগষ্ট মাসের ১৫ তারিখে বেলা অপরাহ্ণ ৩ ঘটিকার সময়ে বোম্বাইয়ের কোর্ট স্থিত ৮ নং ফার্বস ষ্ট্রীটে উক্ত কোম্পানির রেজিষ্টরি করা আপিসে অংশিদারদিগের একটি অতিরেক সাধারণ সভা হইবেক, তৎকালীন নীচের লিখিত মন্তব্যটী গ্রাহ্যজন্য প্রস্তাব করা যাইবেক। উক্ত মন্তব্যটী নির্দ্দিষ্ট সংখ্যক অংশীদারেরা মনোনীত হইলে আর একটি দ্বিতীয় অতিরেক সাধারণ সভায় উক্ত মন্তব্যটী বিশেষ সন্তব্য স্বরূপ চূড়ান্ত মঞ্জুর জন্য অর্পিত হইবেক।

মন্তব্য।

কোম্পানির চলিত নিয়ম মধ্যে ৯৮ সংখ্যক নিয়ম অন্তর্গত একাদশ ও দ্বাদশ নিয়ম, (যদ্দ্বারা বোর্ট অব্ ডাইরেক্টরদিগের ক্ষমতা এবং অধিকার নির্দ্দিষ্ট করা হইয়াছে। তৎপরিবর্ত্তে নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মচয় নির্দ্ধারণ করা হইল।

৯৮ সংখ্যক নিয়মান্তর্গত ১১শ নিয়ম।

ইমারত জমী অন্যান্য ভূমি সম্পত্তি কল এবং অন্যান্য সম্পত্তি যাহা কোম্পানির অধিকারে আছে তাহা নগদ মূল্যে বিক্রয় করিবার ক্ষমতা রহিল তবে যদি কোন বৎসর বিক্রেয় সম্পত্তির মূল্য এক লক্ষ টাকার অধিক হয় তাহা হইলে গড়ে ২০০০ সেয়ার যে যে অংশীদার দিগের আছে তাঁহাদিগের মধ্যে যাঁহারা স্বয়ং কিম্বা প্রতিনিধীদ্বারা কোন সভায় আসিয়া অধিকাংশ অংশীদারের মন্তব্য দ্বারা বিক্রয় মঞ্জুর করেন তাহা হইলে সারিবে।

১২শ অন্তর্গত নিয়ম

কোম্পানির ইমারত জমী অন্যান্য ভূমি সম্পত্তি কল এবং অন্যান্য সম্পত্তি ভাড়া কিম্বা ইজারাদিতে পারিবেক, কিন্তু উপরের লিখিত ১১শ অন্তর্গত নিয়মানুসারে অংশীদার দিগের মঞ্জুর ভিন্ন কোম্পানির সমস্ত সম্পত্তি ইজারা ভাড়া দিতে পারিবেন না।

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Contractors are invited to tender before the 1st September 1881 for the following works. Forms of tender (containing the terms and conditions of contracts) may be purchased at the District Engineer's Office, Bhagulpore, price 8 annas a copy. Tenders on other forms will not be accepted. Each tender should be sealed and superscribed, "tender for works," and should be addressed to the District Engineer, Bhagulpore. It is not obligatory that the lowest or any tender be accepted.

ANNUAL REPAIR WORKS.

South Bhagulpore.

Road No.		Estimated Rs.
1.	Bhagulpore overbridge to Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18,000
2.	Sultangunj to Arjusgunj ...	1,200
3.	Sultangunj Railway Station to River ghat ...	500
5.	Ghoseghat to Bhagulpore ...	1,000
6.	Bhagulpore to Peerpointee ...	1,500
7.	Bhagulpore to Umerpore ...	1,000
8.	Banka to Simultola ...	1,000
11.	Sonodi to Bela ...	900
12.	Colgong to Barahat ...	500
15.	Banka to Umerpore ...	700
16.	Bowsee to Mohiama ...	900
17.	Ghoga to Assee ...	500
	North Bhagulpore.	
18.	Mudehpoora to Sonbursa ...	900
19.	Gopalporeghat to Keotgama ...	2,500
20.	Sookhpore to Konhowli ...	1,800
22.	Tiljooga River to Protabgunj ...	1,800
23.	Soopool to Protabgunj ...	1,500
24.	Protabgunj to Bulloa Bazar ...	500
25.	Soopool to Mudehpoora ...	1,400
26.	Sunghessur to Peepra ...	500
27.	Pursurman to Bulhee ...	1,200
28.	Mudehpoora to Karama ...	1,800
29.	Lutteepore to Ghagree ...	1,000

JAMES ROBINSON C. E.
District Engineer, Bhagulpore.

Bhagulpore, the 4th August 1881.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND..

FOR the relief of soldiers who have been disabled and of the families of those who have died during the War in Afghanistan.

			Rs.	A
Amount already advertised		...	1,21 594	13
Per Commissioner, Chittagong Division		...	71	0
Per Collector of Rajshye		...	20	0
Per J. A. Hopkins, Esq., Collector Purneah.				
Per Deputy Collector of Kissengunge	705 0			
Per Ditto of Arrareah ...	218 0			
Per Manager of Surjapur Estate ...	100 0			
Per C. A. Shilingford, Esq. ...	190 0			
Per F. Cowley, Esq ...	141 0			
Per Babu Bishun Chund ...	105 0			
Per Mirza Mahomed Hadi ...	9 0			
Per Mahunt Chunder Put Bharatti	15 0			
Per Ahmedullah ...	5 0			
Per Babu Gobind Chunder Bannerjee and Dr Picachy ...	107 8			
			1,625	8
Per Commissioner Burdwan				
Babu Brojendro Kumar Seal, Bankoorah ...	25 0			
Babu Benimadhub Bannerjee ditto	25 0			
Subscriptions under 5 Rs each aggregating, ditto ...	21 8			
			71	8
Mr H Munro, Beerbhoom ...	16 0			
Mr A B Bernand, ditto ...	10 0			
Mr E F Ainslie, ditto ...	10 0			
Babu Bhubun Mohun Raha ditto	10 0			
Mr C Owen, ditto ...	5 0			
Mr J H Grant, ditto ...	10 0			
Babu P N Mukerjee ditto ...	16 0			
Babu K L Mukerjee, ditto ...	8 0			
Babu B. B. Sircar ...	5 0			
Babu Modun Gopal Sing, ditto ...	5 0			
Babu Kooladaprosad Sen, ditto ...	5 0			
Babu Dhun Krishna Ghose, ditto...	10 0			
Babu Roma Prosonno Sing, ditto ...	10 0			
Babu Hari Mohun Bhuttacharjee, ditto	5 0			
Babu Nobinchunder Chatterjee ditto	5 0			
Moosha Elisan Hossen, ditto ...	5 0			
Babu Hemnath Dass, ditto ...	5 0			
Babu Bunkoobehary Mittra, ditto ...	5 0			
babu Dukhinarunjun Mokerjee, ditto	5 0			
Babu Bacharam Mokerjee, ditto ...	5 0			
Babu Godadhur Gossain, ditto ...	5 0			
Mr. S H C Taylor, ditto ...	50 0			
Babu Pearymohun Mokerjee ditto...	5 0			
Babu Gouranga Sundar Sing, ditto...	25 0			
Raja Ramrunjun Chuckerbutty, Bahadoor ditto ...	500 0			
Subscriptions under 5 Rupees each, aggregating, ditto ...	45 0			
			785	0
Mr W Cornell, Midnapur ...	50 0			
Mr R W Carlyle, ditto ...	10 0			
Mr R C McKennie, ditto ...	10 0			
Babu Jodunath Roy, ditto ...	10 0			
Babu Kadarnath Mozoomdar, ditto...	5 0			
Babu Kadarnath Chatterjee, ditto...	5 0			
Babu Pearymohun Bannerjee, ditto	5 0			
Babu Krishnahari Basu ditto ...	5 0			
Babu Koilaschuadra Ghose ditto ...	5 0			
Mr F W Badcock ditto ...	20 0			
Mr W D Pratt ditto ...	15 0			
Dr A Fomes ditto ...	10 0			
Mr W A C Bradon ditto ...	10 0			
Mr T Butter ditto ...	5 0			
Mr C H Demells ditto ...	5 0			
Subscriptions under 5 Rs each aggregating ditto ...	17 14			
			187	14
T E Ravershaw Esq Hooghly ...	200			
G'P Grant Esq ditto ...	100 0			
Mr Gregg ditto ...	20 0			
Mr Griffiths ditto ...	25 0			
Mr W. P Danis ditto ...	50 0			
Mr Mann ditto ...	25 0			
Mr Cornish ditto ...	50 0			
Mr Bremner ditto ...	25 0			
Baboo Bejoykissen Mookerjee, ditto...	200 0			
Baboo Romesh Chunder Khan ditto	200 0			
Babu Lallbehary Dutt ditto ...	150 0			
Babu Ashutosh Ghose ditto ...	150 0			
Babu Birnarain Sen ditto ...	150 0			
Babu Umeshchunder Mundul ditto ...	100 0			
Babu Obhoychurn & Rajendranarain Nundy ditto ...	100 0			
Babu Poornochunder Roy ditto ...	50 0			
Babu Horihur Mookerjee ditto ...	50 0			
Babu Eshanchunder Mittra ditto ...	50 0			
Babu Mangobind Biswas ditto ...	50 0			
Babu Hemchunder Mookerjee ditto...	50 0			
Babu Shibchunder Doss ditto ...	50 0			
Srimoti Komolakamini Devi ditto ...	50 0			
Moulvi Nazirudeen Mahamed ditto	50 0			
Moulvi Abdool Guffoor ditto ...	50 0			
Babu Bunkimchunder Chatterjee do	50 0			
Babu Hurochunder Ghose ditto ...	20 0			
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee ditto ...	50 0			
Babu Upendranarain and Bhobendra Narain Nundy ditto.....	50 0			
Moulvi Ashrafudin Ahmed ditto.. ...	40 0			
Babu Trailakhanath Mittra ditto ...	25 0			
Babu Rajkissen Mookerjee ditto ...	25 0			
Babu Okhoychunder Sircar ditto ...	25 0			
Babu Mohendrachunder Mitter ditto	20 0			
Babu Poornoochunder Chatterjee do	16 0			
Babu Khettermohun Mookerjee do	16 0			
Babu Shibchunder Chatterjee ditto	40 0			
Babu Kalipada Mookerjee ditto ...	40 0			
Babu Doorgaprosad Ghose ditto ...	15 0			
Babu Nobinkissen Palit ditto ...	15 0			
Babu Chundernarain chatterjee ditto	10 0			
Babu Nobinkissen Mokerjee ditto	10 0			
Babu Soshibhoosun Bannerjee ditto	10 0			
Babu Hemchunder Chatterjee ditto	10 0			
Babu Chunder Sirkar Mukerjee ditto	5 0			
Babu Ruttnessur Chakravorty ditto	5 0			
Babu Poornoochunder Bennerjee ditto	5 0			
The Hon'ble Pearymohun Mokerjee	25 0			
Babu Umeshchunder chatteree ditto	5 0			
Babu Sibchunder Dey ditto ...	5 0			
Babu Kalidaschatter ditto ...	5 0			
Mahant of Guptipara ditto ...	50 0			
Babu Woomeshchundersircar, Kedar Nath Biswas ditto ..	5 0			
Babus Sriram Sircar & Sreenath Chatterjee	5 0			
Babu Lolitmohun Singhee ditto ...	20 0			
Babu Jogeshur Sing ditto ..	25 0			
Babu Greeshchunder Ghose ditto...	15 0			
Subscriptions realized by Matwalli of Emambara ditto ...	65 0			
Ditto realized by Lallbehary Dutto of Chinsurah ditto ...	22 0			
Ditto ditto by Sub-Dl. Officer of Serampur ditto ...	784 0			
Ditto ditto by ditto of Jehanabad ditto	463 0			
Subscriptions under 5 Rs each aggregating ditto ...	52 0			
			4,018	0
Babu Unnadaprosad Kundu Howrah	100 0			
Babu Hemchunder Ghose ditto ...	100 0			
			200	0
			5262	6
			Rs. 1,28,573	11

Calcutta, 1st August, 1881. H. W. I. WOOD, Hony. Treasurer.

THE REMAINDER OF LATE BABOO CHUNDER SHEKHUR DEB'S LIBRARY OFFERED CHEAP TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

Uttaranaishadhacharita ...	Rs.	6
Lassen's Hitopodes and Wilson's Meghdutta Cal. 1813 ...	„	6
Amarasataka with commentary ...	„	3
Treaties on Astronomy entitled Siddhanta Siromoni by Bhaskaracharya with commentary,—Gonitadhya, Goladhya, also Grahalaghava with a commentary, by Mallar', published by the Agra S. B. S. 1842, now rare ...	„	12
Bopp's Comparative Grammas pts. 2 & 3 ...	„	8
Sir William Jone's Works, in 6 vols., vols. 1, 2, 4, 5, 1799, Each. ...	„	6

15 Bosepara Lane, Calcutta. Kedar Nath Banerjee.

TOD'S ANNALS AND ANTIQUITIES OF RAJASTHAN.

This great and rare work has just been publisher in two volumes with plates and diagrams.

Price (cloth binding) ... Rs. 22
„ (Paper cover) ... „ 20

Mofussil subscribers who have not up to date demitted their subscriptions of the 2nd vol, are requested to send in the same without delay. Those who have paid up their due are requested to let the publisher know up to what number of the 2nd vol. they have received. The remainder shall be sent to them on receipt of such intimation.

To he had of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., and of all principal book-sellers of Calcutta.

HARI MOHUN MOOKERJEE,
Publisher.

Calcutta, 42, Zig-Zag Lane.

NOTICE.

Wanted for Sonthal Road Works two Sub-Overseers on a salary of rupees 35 per mensem and horse allowance rupees 15, only competent men need apply.

Applications will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bhagulpore up to 20th August 1881.

Bhagulpore, the 5th August 1881.

THE DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, "LD."

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a special Resolution passed in conformity with the Indian Companies' Act No. X of 1866, Clauses 13, 51, and 53, at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 11th instant, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th instant, the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, Limited, will hence forward be known as the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Company, Limited.

By order of the Directors,
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, "LD."

DEBENTURE LOAN—2 LACS.

BY virtue of the powers conferred on them under the Articles of Association, the Directors of the above Company hereby invite Tenders for debentures to the extent of two lacs of rupees, which, with the previous issue of debentures for one lac, makes up the three lacs which the Directors are empowered to borrow. They will rank *pari passu* with the previous issue as will any subsequent issue.

The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 1,000 each, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent., payable half-yearly, say, on 15th February, and 15th August, on presentation of Coupons, which will be attached to the Debentures. The Debentures will run for 15 years, and be repayable to the bearer on 15th August 1896.

In issuing the Debentures, the Company secures to the Holders a first charge on its moveable property, present and future, and all its receipts and revenue.

Tenders will be received up to 3 P.M. on Monday, 8th August 1881 at the office of the undersigned, where forms of tender can be obtained on application, and due notice will be given to the successful tenderers.

Payment in full of any accepted tender must be made to this Office by the 15th August 1881 on which date the Debentures will be ready.

By order of the Directors,
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

5-8 Clive Street,
Calcutta, 26th July 1881.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, CALCUTTA.

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *Annas.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 *per Tolah. Postage* 4 *Annas.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

NOTIFICATION.

To be sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 296 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (wherein Hurrydoss Mitter and others are the plaintiffs and Amritololl Mitter and others are the defendants) dated the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty by the Administrator-General of Bengal as Executor to the Estate of the late Lollchund Mitter deceased at his Office in the Court House on the third day of September next at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon the following property that is to say.

Lot No. 1.—All that Putnee Talook called or known by the name of Lot Hurrispore situate in Pergunnah Bhoorsoot in the District of Hooghly in the Province of Bengal consisting of three Mouzahs, namely, Neez Hurrispore Chaldakhally and Joet Sudder held under a Putnee Tenure from the Maharajah of Burdwan at an annual Sudder Malgoozary or rent payable to the said Maharajah of rupees two thousand two hundred and forty. The gross collection (Hustobood) of the said Talook can be ascertained at the Office of the Administrator-General.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the Office of the Administrator-General of Bengal or at the Office of Mr. John Hart, Solicitor at No. 10 Hastings Street in Calcutta.

Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

		Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, or	Convex spectacles	Rs. 6	8	22
Neutral tint	Ditto Ditto	„ 5	7	20
Crystal	Ditto Ditto	„ 3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape	Ditto eye Preserver	„ 5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

INDO-ARYANS:

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Medæval History.

BY

RAJENDRALALA MITRA, L.L.D., C.I.E.,

The undersigned propose to bring out, under the above title, a selection from the published Essays of Dr. R. Mittra. The essays selected are the following, *viz* :—

1. Origin of Indian Architecture. 2. Principles of Hindu Temple Architecture. 3. Dress and Ornaments in Ancient India. 4. Domestic Furniture and Vehicles in Ancient India. 5. Beef in Ancient India. 6. Spirituous Drir.ks in Ancient India. 7. A Pic-Nic in Ancient India. 8. An Imperial Festival in Ancient India. 9. Human Sacrifices in Ancient India. 10. Funeral Ceremony in Ancient India. 11. On the Supposed Identity of the Greeks with the Yavanas of the Sanskrit Writers. 12. On the Pala and the Sena Dynasties of Bengal. 13. Bhoja Raja of Dhar and his Homonyms. 14. On the Identification of the Rishya of the Vedic Writers. 15. Vestiges of the Kings of Gwalior. 16. On the later Kings of Kanouj. 17. On the Origin of the Hindvi Language. 18. On the Early Life of Asoka. 19. The Horse in Ancient India. 20. The Primitive Aryans.

The book will be printed with new types, on excellent paper, and will comprise about a thousand pages, bound in two volumes, demy 8vo. Price to Subscribers Rs. 16. The work will be proceeded with as soon as 250 Subscribers are registered ; and it will be ready for delivery early in the Cold Season.

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, } W. NEWMAN, & Co.
Calcutta June, 1881. }

Notice.

Notes on the Prose Portion of the First Arts Course for 1882 by Babu Prasanna Kumar Lahiri, M. A., Professor of English Literature, Metropolitan Institution. Price Rupees 2-8 annas, packing and postage 3 annas. Apply to.

44, Amherst Street. } J. G. CHATTERJI & Co,
Calcutta. }

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA.

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE,

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE

Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times :

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical department, writes of it thus :—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.:—"I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public ; it is not only a health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence, reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurents, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c,, the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows :—

Agents in Chief, Messrs. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., London.

BOMBAY	Messrs.	C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	„	HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	„	„ „
CALICUT	„	PEIRCE LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN	„	„ „
CEYLON	„	W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHE	„	C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
MADRAS	„	SHAW & WINCH,
RANGOON	„	HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	„	COMASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price Rs. 4 per dozen Pints, in Cases of 6 Dozen each.

Any Orders transmitted to the Company's Agents, will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents,

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATION NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

By order,

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BENODA BEHARY ADHYA, M.B.

No. 2, Jeliatola Street, (Kansaripara.)

CONSULTATION AND ATTENDANCE,

Night-calls to be strictly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

EAU DE LOTUS.

A sure and radical cure for Ringworm and all other skin deseases.—Applications will not irritate the parts nor stain the linen. Price As. 8 per phial.

Sold by the Agent.
O. DE. CARRY,
62, *Free School Street, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 : 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

I. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :

738 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. As. P. 21 5 4	Rs. As. P. 24 8 8	Rs. As. P. 28 10 0	Rs. As. P. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent Calcutta,
31, *Peepulputty Road.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.	
15	×	10	×	8¼	Rs. 47
18	×	12	×	11	,, 55
20	×	14	×	12	,, 60
22	×	16	×	14	,, 65
24	×	18	×	15	,, 75
26	×	19	×	17	,, 80
28	×	20	×	18	,, 85
30	×	21	×	20	,, 90
32	×	22	×	21	,, 105
34	X	23	X	23	,, 115
36	X	24	X	24	,, 125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 30, 32, 34, 36 inch.
Rs. 15 19 23 26 each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26 inch.
Rs. 1,000,	2,000,	3,000,	5,000,	7,000,	10,000

28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch.
Rs. 12,000,	16,000,	19,000,	24,000,	28,000.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

"PHOSPHODYNE."

TRADE MARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 39 Vict. ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*" 20th August, 1875.

Discovered and so named, A. D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

Pleasant to the taste, the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Fagged, Weary and Worn out Brain Toilers, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Kidney Diseases, Sleeplessness, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Powers, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

Twenty Years' Public Test

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

DR. R. D. LALOR,
BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET,
LONDON N. W., ENGLAND,
The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.
Sold by all the Leading Chemists and Merchants in India.

The Pain Specific!—Guaranteed to cure Pains of every kind, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Paralysis, Colics, Neuralgia, Glandular swellings, Inflamed parts, &c. In bottles, Rs. 2 and 4, packing As. 4.

W. Rooder & Co., *Calcutta.*

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 Cash.

Having been repeatedly asked o a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced.

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of ¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices. { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case with or without Loop for Ribbon ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1⅝ inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... „ 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ... „ 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter „ 10 in case.
„ „ 1½ „ „ 14 in case.
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... ... „ 19 in case.

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.,
Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

SILK MERCERS AND FURNISHING UPHOLSTERERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Plain & Brocaded Silks,
Plain & Brocaded Satin
Plain & Brocaded Velvets,
Silk Stockings, Silk Vests,
Silk Pants, Silk Handkerchiefs.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets

Mirrors! Mirrors!! Mirrors!!!
Gerondoles! Gerondoles!!

In handsome Gilded & Black & Gold Frames, in several beautiful designs.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER AND Co.,

9, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE *INSURANCE COMPANY*

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G. — *HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN*, K.G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000
Reserves and Balance of the undivided profit (1879) £1,142,470

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879

Life Assurance Branch £2,989,885 11 4
Annuity Branch 311,961 13 4

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

To the assured with profits this office presents the peculiar feature of combining the advantages of a Mutual Office with the great additional security offered by a large and influential Proprietary.

Nine-tenths of the whole profits of the Life Assurance Branch belong to the assured, one-tenth only going to the Shareholders, but as the profit which has arisen on the non-participating policies alone has been found to be more than equal to the sum received by the Shareholders, it follows that there is divided as Bonus among those who assure with profits a sum larger than the whole profit arising on their own policies.

The rates of this Company compare favourably with those of other Offices.

INDIAN BRANCH

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

ZOEDONE.

Specially prepared for India and strongly recommended by some of the highest Medical Authorities.

Regular shipments of this favourite non-alcoholic beverage are now received. Price reduced to Rs. 24 per case of 6 dozen pints, or Rs. 4 per dozen.

HINDE ALLEN & Co.,
26, *Strand*,
Agents, Indian Zoedone Company, Limited.

NOLICE.

Wanted a Head Clerk for the Bhaugulpore Municipality salary 50 Rs. A thorough knowledge of English and accounts is necessary. Applications will be received up to the 15th August 1881.

Bhaugulpore, The 21st July 1881. } GOPAL CHUNDER SIRCAR, Vice Chairman.

TO LET

A Two-storied house with garden and out-offices, No. 49, Cossipore Road. Apply to Babu Bepin Behary Ghose, Rani's Thakoorbari, No. 5, Rustomji's Lane, Cossipore.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	3
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA